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STAND LIKE AN ANVIL.

"Stand like an anvil" when the stroke
Of stalwart men falls fierce and fast;
Storms but more deeply root the oak,
Whose brawny arms embrace the blast.

"Stand like an anvil" when the sparks
Fly far and wide, a fiery shower;
Virtue and truth must still be marks
Where malice proves its want of power.

"Stand like an anvil" when the bar
Lies red and glowing on its breast;
Duty shall be life's leading star,
And conscious innocence its rest.

"Stand like an anvil" when the sound
Of wondrous hammers pains the ear;
Thine but the still and stern rebound
Of the great heart that cannot fear.

"Stand like an anvil:" noise and heat
Are born of earth and die with time;
The soul, like God, its source and seat,
Is solemn, still, serene, sublime.
—George Washington Doane.

ACROSS THE STREET.

Across the street the bright lights flashed
And gleamed,
And fortune's favored ones were gathered there.
The merry music of the dance outstreamed
Upon the air.

Across the street—it seemed so far away,
That joyous world, from my unhappy sphere,
Made up of weary toil, day after day,
And year by year.

I turned from my window with a sigh,
"Thou mak'st life's differences, O God, so wide;
I could not conquer that ungrateful cry,
Tho' hard I tried.

Across the street, next night, across the street,
Death's grim insignia from the door was hung.
I heard the passers-by, low-voiced, repeat,
"So fair, so young."

Across the street—ah, surely 'twas not so,
That they were mourning who last night were gay,
That yonder mansion was a house of woe,
Where death held sway?

Across the street, beside a single light,
A cheerless company a sad watch kept,
And she, the homaged one of yesternight
Forever slept.
—Boston Journal.

ONE LITTLE BOY.

I used to sit with idle hands,
As if all life were play,
As one who counts the hour-glass sands
To while the time away.
Now I am busy as can be,
And leisure time employ
By darning holes in stocking knee
For just one little boy.

By heaven's first law my house was kept;
The brass was polished bright,
Each room was dusted well and swept;
It was a pleasant sight.
But now mud tracks are on the floor,
And with them many a toy,
And finger marks upon the door
Tell of one little boy.

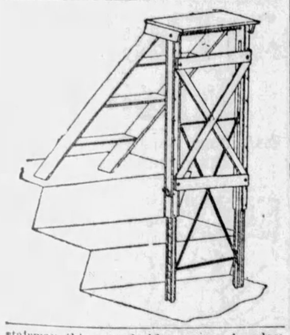
Once quiet reigned, or silvery sounds
Of music filled the air,
Now tramp of many feet resounds,
And, clanging up the stair,
March martial bands, with fife and drum,
All flushed with pride and joy.
Behold! at "double quick" they come,
Led by one little boy.

Time was I pondered Browning's verse
And Walter Pater read;
Of Thsen I could once converse,
But now—a tired head
Is cuddled close at "story time"
When evening shadows fall,
And I am wise in nursery rhyme
And fable, that is all.

Once, when I tucked him into bed,
He hugged me tight, and then:
"What would you sell me for?" he said.
I kissed him once again
And answered, "Not for diamonds, pearls,
Nor gold without alloy,
Nor all the wealth of all the worlds
Would buy one little boy."
—Mary Ellis Nichols in Good Housekeeping.

Stepladder of Improved Construction

Almost any housewife can appreciate the special advantage of the stepladder which is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, for it will work on stairways or inclined and irregular surfaces with as much safety as can be afforded in the use of the ordinary ladder on a smooth floor. The need of this ladder will be especially felt in the near future in many a household, for the time approaches when our wives get the house-cleaning fever, and the head of the family, if he be wise, makes himself scarce. When the cleaning and papering brigade reaches the



stairway this new ladder comes in play. It will be noticed that the back member has a pair of adjustable legs, which can be lengthened out to the required point and rigidly secured to maintain the steps in a horizontal position. Each leg is notched on one face, and in the notches a spring-controlled dog sits, carrying the weight of that portion of the ladder as securely as though the leg were a solid piece. Upon withdrawing the dogs from engagement with the notches the legs can be shortened to fit the latter for use on the floor.

Some Amazing Statistics.

Probably very few people who live and work outside the money markets have ever paused to consider the tremendous monetary force wielded by the insurance companies of the United States. The amount of money that these concerns handle is enormous. One may read that at present the 67 leading life insurance companies of the United States hold securities of all kinds that aggregate more than $1,500,000,000. Imagination fails to grasp such figures. It is equivalent to saying that there are 1,500 banks in the country, each of which has $1,000,000 which it must keep invested.

Striking as these figures are, they do not include the holdings of the lesser insurance companies, and they pay no heed to the money controlled by the little multitude of large and small fire insurance companies.

Of course, the bulk of the money held by an insurance company has to be invested; that is to say, every dollar not needed for running expenses and for the prompt payment of claims. It is like a fairy tale of finance when one reads what use is made of the millions on millions paid to insurance companies.

During the year 1901, for example, the total of the incomes of the 67 leading life insurance companies was something like $376,000,000. Of this money about $17,000,000 was paid to policy holders or to their heirs. More than $17,000,000 was disbursed for operating expenses. Still, more than $120,000,000 was left.—Success.

Reasoning by Induction.

A little boy on a visit to his grandmother, saw her plucking a hen.

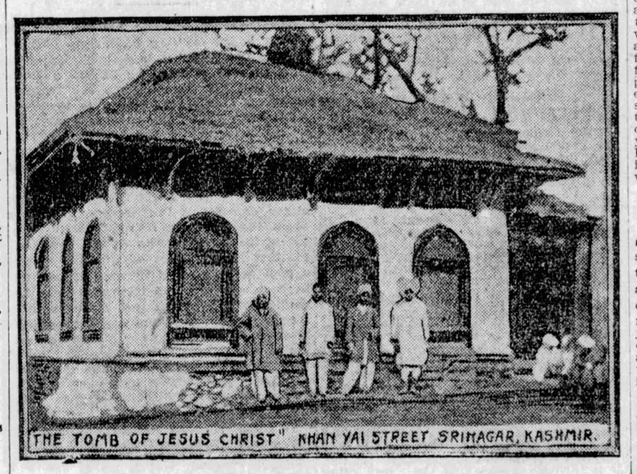
"Do you take their clothes off every night, grandma?" he asked inquiringly.—Exchange.

TOMB OF JESUS AT SRINAGAR.

An Indian Religious Sect Believes That the Savior Was Buried in That City.

The accompanying cut is copied from an engraving printed in a curious circular, just issued by "The Anjuman-i-Isha'at-i-Islam," which is the name of a religious organization at Quadian, Panjab, India. The circular is printed in English, and is entitled "An Important Discovery Regarding Jesus Christ." It asserts the recent discovery of the tomb of Jesus in the city of Srinagar, Kashmir (or Cashmere, as more commonly spelled.)

Srinagar (pronounced Sree-nah-gur, accent on last syllable), is the capital of the native state of Kashmir, among the Himalaya mountains, in the extreme northern part of India. Much of Kashmir is desert and sterile mountain ranges, but its value lies in a beautiful valley,



THE TOMB OF JESUS CHRIST" KHAN YAI STREET SRINAGAR, KASHMIR.

about 120 miles long and 75 miles wide, which is at an elevation of from 5,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea. The land is very fertile, rice being the staple crop. Srinagar, the capital, has a population of about 120,000. It is a quaint and picturesque place, founded in the sixth century. The houses are almost all of wood, and the engraving gives a glimpse of the architectural style. Its industries are the weaving of the famed Cashmere shawls, lacquer work, and silver and copper ornamental work.

The circular is brief in its statements, and the principal portion is here reproduced, for the benefit of Blade readers:

"After a careful and thorough investigation of the facts relating to the so-called crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus, we have proved, beyond a shadow of doubt, that the story of his ascension to heaven is a myth pure and simple, and we have much pleasure in announcing to the lovers of knowledge, in Europe and America, believing that they are ever desirous to learn and know the truth and ready to receive it with open arms, that Jesus did not die upon the cross, but having been taken down alive and senseless, he recovered, traveled eastward, and lived up to a good old age, his mortal remains after his death having been interred in dust, as is the fate of all mortals. His tomb is situated in the Khan Yar Street at Srinagar (Cashmere), and the next page discloses a photograph of the sacred building.

"These facts have been established and light has been thrown upon many obscure points in connection with the circumstances of Jesus' life by a large variety of strong evidence. Ancient documents of unquestionable authenticity and veracity speak of this tomb. The testimony of these documents receives considerable support from the statements of those who have read with their own eyes an old, now effaced, inscription upon the tomb, and who assert that it is the tomb of Jesus Christ. Hundreds or thousands of persons of every creed, living in Srinagar and its vicinity, state unanimously that the occupant of this tomb was a stranger who came, about nineteen hundred years ago, from the distant land of Syria, was known as an Israelite prophet, and went under the name of Isa Sahib (Jesus Christ) and Shahzada-Nabi (Prince-Prophet). The tradition also states that his own people in his native country sought to slay him and this was the reason of his flight. The incontrovertible testimony afforded by the tomb itself backed as it is by the unanimous oral testimony of hundreds of thousands of men, and by the written evidence of ancient documents, becomes, in our opinion, too strong to be resisted by the most determined of sceptics. The truth is that the gospels themselves relate incidents disproving Jesus' death upon the cross. For instance, it is stated that Jesus met his disciples after his crucifixion, showed them his wounds, ate with them and accompanied them to Galilee. Moreover, Jesus' likening his fate to that of Jonah. Pliate's wife's dreaming for his safety, Jesus' own offering up prayers and supplications with "strong crying and tears" to God to save him from death and the fact of these prayers having been accepted, as is clearly stated in Hebrews V. 7, and last of all, his heart-rending cries of "Eli, Eli lama sabchthani," all concur to prove that Jesus did not die upon the cross and consequently was not taken up into heaven, but that having been saved he died a natural death and was buried in a grave. To this large collection of trustworthy evidence, we may add the interesting and remarkable testimony afforded by the ointment, known as the ointment of the apostles, and Jesus, the ointment of the apostles, and the ointment of the twelve disciples, a prescription of which is contained in more than a thousand ancient medical works, which state that this ointment was prepared by the apostles for the wounds of Jesus Christ."

The queer sect sending out this circular believe that the "Promised Messiah" is now in India, and that he "is a substitute for Jesus Christ, the son of Mary, in the same manner as John the Baptist was the substitute for Elias." The person on whom they confer this distinction is Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, chief of Quadian, the town in which they have their headquarters. S. S. KNABENSHUE.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

HE KNEW.

Teacher—What do you know about the stars, Willie?

Willie—They're married.

Willie—Married? Who says so?

Willie—My ma.

Teacher—How does she know?

Willie—'Cause they stay out all night like pa does.—Comfort.

OVERWORKED.

"Yes," remarked the sawmill owner, "we're so busy now we have to keep our plant running day and night."

"Why," returned the visitor, "I thought this was your dull season."

"Well, it is usually, but we've got a rush of orders from the breakfast-food companies."—New York Times.

A BAD BEGINNING.

"Beeswing has a good deal to learn before he can expect to conduct a successful campaign for office."

"What makes you think so?"

"Why, he started out to agree with everybody, and almost the first thing he did was to drink a cocktail just before he met and told Rev. Dr. Dryleigh what a glorious thing prohibition is."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Roof-Breaking Crows.

For a long time the Public Works department, in Victoria, B. C., had been puzzled to account for the continued leakage in the roof of the drill shed, an imposing building with a slate roof and solid-looking towers in front. In spite of frequent repairs, slates would persist in falling down. A thorough investigation showed that the trouble was caused by crows, who swarm on the beach at low tide and dig for clams. The birds found out that a clam dropped on the roof of the shed would break nicely, leaving the contents in a safe and convenient spot for leisurely consumption. Nearly every time a clam was dropped on the roof a slate would be cracked as well. Scarecrows have been erected, and no crows have visited the roof since.

Greatest Wireless Station.

It is announced that the government will erect the greatest wireless telegraph station in the world at Cape Henry. The principal use of the station will be to communicate with war vessels at sea, Tampa, Key West and Dry Tortugas and northern navy yards. The poles will be 200 feet high.

AMERICAN FROGS.

Introduced Into Hawaii Have Worked Wonders for Cattle.

"American sovereignty is not the only good that has come to Hawaii from the United States," said Dr. Hugh M. Smith, deputy commissioner of fish and fisheries, the other day. "American frogs are proving to be a blessing to those islands. Four years ago 72 were shipped from California, and set down in various places around Hilo. They thrived and multiplied, and have now been introduced into most of the Hawaiian islands. These batrachia, by cleaning stagnant pools, have diminished sickness among the herds of cattle, particularly on Kauai. They have also averted the death of cattle and sheep by devouring the fluke, a little animal that makes its habitat in Hawaiian grasses. Though small, this creature has the power, when swallowed, to gnaw its way to vital organs of cattle and sheep, and cause death. For frogs, however, the fluke has been a fattening diet, and now cattle grazing in Hawaii is largely rid of its former dangers and losses. Another service rendered by frogs is their warfare on noxious insects. These batrachia are an edible variety, but the way they set to work at once to purify stagnant waters and purge the islands of animal and insect pests assured them immunity from capture. Now, as frogs are plentiful, frog hunting is beginning to be a profitable industry. They are purchased eagerly in the markets of Honolulu. The success attending this recent introduction of frogs into the islands is in marked contrast to an attempt made a number of years ago by an agricultural society in Hawaii. Frogs were imported and placed in taro patches, but no trace of them was ever found afterward."—Washington

BEES AS MESSENGERS.

In France the suggestion has been made that bees might be used as messengers in war—not as substitutes for the carrier pigeon, but only when pigeons are not to be had or cannot be used. The diminutive size of the bee is its chief recommendation. At first sight the project seems unrealizable, because the bees cannot be handled as readily as pigeons and because they are so affected by the velocity of the wind and other disturbing influences.

M. Tagnac, a well-known apiculturist, has conducted experiments on this line with such results that the subject, to say the least, is worth considering. It was shown that bees find their way back to their hives from distances of about four miles, and that they fly with a velocity of about 13 miles an hour. On the strength of these facts M. Tagnac began his experiments. He constructed a portable beehive and took it to a friend about four miles distant. After a few days, when the bees had become familiar with their new surroundings, some of them were removed to a peculiarly constructed receiver.

From this receiver M. Tagnac let a few fly out into a room, and soon the bees settled on a plate of honey. While the bees were eating it he fastened his dispatches on them. As was shown to the writer, the dispatch is magnified six times. They were fastened with fine lines, and great care was taken not to put any line on the bee's head or wings. When liberated in the open air the bees immediately flew home. Arriving at the home hive, they found they could not enter it, because the entrance had been made so small that the paper on their back prevented them. M. Tagnac has also made experiments with the Bombus hortorum and is well pleased with the results.

"ADOPTED" A FENCE.

Here is a singular case of a New Jersey tree "assimilating" a wire fence and assuming the grave responsibility of a living post. It stands in the corner of a field which was partitioned off some

years ago, the fencing being attached to the tree by means of small iron staples. Soon the bark grew over the staples, until now they must be some inches deep in the wood. The tree does not seem to be affected in the least by the "iron in its soul" thus acquired.

Homer and Carnegie.

Boston Herald.

Old Homer has got back at Mr. Carnegie. John Kendrick Bangs has been in communication with the Iliad and Odyssey man, who sends word that Achilles never developed so many blowholes in his armor plate as Carnegie. Achilles only had one small one in his heel.

In Hostile Red

A ROMANCE OF THE MONMOUTH CAMPAIGN

By J. A. ALTSHELER

Author of "In Circling Camps," "The Sun of Saratoga," "A Herald of the West," etc.

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CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)

"Here is to the long life and success of General Washington and his patriot army!"

This eased my conscience still further. Then there was another toast to the "speedy destruction of Mr. Washington and his rebels."

I drank to this also, as drink I must, but again I said to myself:

"I drink to the speedy destruction of the army of Sir William Howe and of all the other armies of the oppressor in America, even as the army of Burgoyne was destroyed."

These and other toasts were accompanied by great applause; and when there was some subsidence of the noise, Sir William, whose face, through overmuch drinking, was now a fine mottle of red and purple, turned towards Mr. Desmond and exclaimed:

"We have had loyal and heartfelt expressions for our kind and country, but they have all come from Britons. His majesty has other subjects who owe him allegiance. I call upon my guest, the loyal Mr. Desmond of the good city of Philadelphia to propound a toast for us. Fill up your glasses, gentlemen. We await your sentiments, Mr. Desmond."

The noise of the talk ceased at once, for I think all were surprised at this request from Sir William, knowing as they did that Mr. Desmond thought not much of their cause. I wondered how the old merchant would evade the matter, and looked at his daughter, who was watching his face with evident anxiety. But Mr. Desmond, though the traces of anger were still visible on his countenance, seemed to be in no state of perplexity. He rose promptly to his feet with a full glass in his hand, and said, in a voice that was very firm and clear:

"Yes, gentlemen, you shall have a toast from a loyal American, loyal to what is right. I drink to the health of General Washington, the best and the greatest of men, and likewise to the health of his gallant and devoted soldiers."

So saying, and before a hand could be lifted to stop him, he raised the glass to his lips and emptied it at a draught, I and many others doing likewise. I because it was a toast that I liked, and the others because it was the wine that they liked, and they seized the opportunity to drink it before their dazed brains comprehended the nature of the toast. Replacing the glass upon the table, Mr. Desmond looked defiantly about him. For a moment there was the heavy hush which so often succeeds impressive events, and then the company burst into a confused and angry clamor. One officer, who had been performing most notably at the wine cup, leaned over, his face quite gray with passion, and would have struck at the daring speaker, but another less heated seized him and threw him not lightly back into his seat. Sir William turned furiously upon the old man and exclaimed:

"How dare you, sir, how dare you speak thus in my presence and in the presence of all these gentlemen, loyal subjects of the king?"

"Sir William," said a clear voice, "you must not forget that you asked him for a toast. I say it with all due respect; but you knew his principles, and perhaps you could not have expected anything else. Let his daughter plead for his forgiveness, Sir William."

Miss Desmond was standing. One hand rested upon the table in front of her, the other was slightly raised. Her eyes were aflame, her attitude was that of fearlessness. Above her white brow shone the black masses of her hair like a coronet, and a ruby placed there gathered the light and flashed it back in a thousand ways. Traitor and traitor, though she was, she seemed to me then as noble as she was beautiful.

"I need no defense," said Mr. Desmond, rising; "at least not from my own daughter."

She flushed deeply at the rebuke, but she went on nevertheless.

"Sir William," she said, "remember that this was said at a banquet where much wine has been drunk, and under provocation."

"Sir William must yield to her," said Blake to me.

"Why?" I asked.

"Because it is as she says," he replied. "Bear in mind the place and the incitement. Sir William brought the retort upon himself. If he punishes the old rebel, the report of this is sure to get back to England, and see what reflection it would be upon the dignity and duty of the commander-in-chief. High though his favor be, the king and the ministers are but ill pleased with Sir William's conduct of the war, and the tale of such an incident as this would do him much harm in their esteem."

It was even as Blake said. Sir William hesitated. Moreover, I am not loath to relate that many of the British officers were ruled by a spirit of gallantry and fair play. They crowded around Sir William and told him to let the matter pass as a jest. I suspect he was glad of their interference, because he soon yielded.

"Since the daughter pleads for the father's forgiveness, it shall even be awarded to her," he said. "To hearty and loyalty we could forgive greater sins."

Miss Desmond bowed, but the frown gathered more deeply on the old patriot's face.

"I admire his spirit," said Blake, "but I would that it were displayed on the right side. It is such stubborn men as he that make this country so hard to conquer."

"There are many such," I said, and I spoke with more knowledge than Blake suspected.

"I doubt it not," he replied.

The banquet proceeded, but all the spirit and zest had gone out of it, and very soon it ended, as in truth it was time it should. When we withdrew from the apartment, I came near to Miss Desmond. She had thrown a rich cloak over her shoulders in preparation for her departure, and some traces of excitement or other emotion were still visible on her face. Belfort was standing near. The man was always hovering about her.

"Lieutenant Melville," said Miss Desmond, "you are only a short time in this country, but you find that strange things happen here."

"Not so strange, perhaps, as interesting," I replied. "However much I may condemn your father's sentiments, Miss Desmond, I would be a churl in truth to refuse admiration for the boldness and spirit with which they have been expressed tonight."

I spoke my opinion thus, knowing that she had the events of the evening in mind. But she turned upon me sharply.

"If it is unwise in my father to speak such sentiments so openly, it is still more unwise in you to commend him for them, as he is an American and may have some excuse, while you are an Englishman and can have none," she said.

Then she turned away with Belfort, who took her triumphantly to her father.

"Chester," said Marcel, when we were back in our quarters and were sleepily going to bed, "the old Desmond hath a temper of which I approve, and his daughter is fair, very fair."

"But she has the tongue of a shrew," I said.

I am not sorry for that," he replied, "for she may exercise it on that fellow Belfort when she is Madame Belfort."

"Marcel," said I, after a silence of some minutes, "do you not think our position is growing more dangerous every hours? Suppose Sir William detects us."

"Sir William," said Marcel, half asleep, "is not a great general, but his wine is good, very good, and there was a noble supply of it."

CHAPTR IV.—ON A NEW SERVICE.

When we awoke the next morning we found that the man who had put our uniforms in order and attended to the other duties about the quarters was Waters. There he was, grinning at us in the familiar way that made my anger rise. Again I became suspicious of the fellow, although there was nothing particular upon which I could rest my apprehensions, unless it was the air of secret knowledge and importance I fancied I saw so often on his face. But I reflected that such looks were as much the characteristic of fools as of sages, and with this reflection I turned very cheerfully to receive the morning draught which Waters handed to me. The taste of it left no doubt that he was a noble compounder of beverages, and when I had drunk it all I readily forgave him his wise looks, for, as everybody knows, a cool draught in the morning is a necessity after a revel of the night before. Moreover, in a talkative way he volunteered us much information concerning the army and its prospects. Suspecting that this would be useful to us, we had no hesitancy in listening to him.

I knew that the attendants about the quarters of the officers often came into possession of valuable information, so I asked him, though I pretended a very careless and indifferent matter, if anything weighty were afoot.

"A company of mounted dragoons are looking for Wildfoot, the American ranger," he said, "and a wagon train loaded with provisions gathered from the farmers is expected in the afternoon. The general thinks the train may draw Wildfoot and his robbers, and the dragoons will come down on him and put an end to him and his band."

That Waters spoke the truth we soon had good proof, for somewhat later both Marcel and I were ordered to join a troop commanded by Blake, which was intended to co-operate with the body of dragoons already in search of Wildfoot. Good horses had been secured for us, and we had no choice but to go and serve against our own countrymen.

"Let us trust to the luck which has never deserted us yet," said Marcel. "We may be of service to this Wildfoot without betraying ourselves."

This was a very reasonable and consoling way of putting the matter, and I mounted my horse with a feeling of relief at the prospect of being out in the country again. At least the hangman's noose was not drawn so tightly around our necks there. We attracted attention from the populace, as we rode through the city, and in truth a fine body of men were we, well mounted, well clothed and well armed. Some of the people cheered us, but I could see other faces glowering, and I liked them the better. Though this Philadelphia, our finest city, lay under the heel of the enemy, I knew it yet contained many faithful friends of the good cause.

A light rain had fallen in the morning, and the beads of water still lay on bush and blade of grass. Forest and field glowed in living green, and the south wind, which had the color of flowers in its breath, was fresh as the dew upon our faces.

"It makes one think of the mountains and lakes, and of sleep under the trees," said Vivian, who was of our company.

"I warn you that you will not have a chance, Vivian, to go to sleep under a tree or anywhere else," said Blake. "We have more important business than daydreaming in hand. This fellow, Wildfoot, who is worse than a plague, must be trapped today."

The large man had taken notice of us apparently for the first time. With deliberate action he hoisted a piece of white cloth on the muzzle of his gun barrel, and then began to ride slowly towards us.

"Does he mean that they surrender?" asked Blade.

"I think not," said Marcel. "That is a flag of truce. He wishes to confer with you."

"I would hold no conference with him," said Belfort. "He is a rebel and not worthy of it. Let us ride forward and shoot them down."

"Not so," said Blake; "we must recognize a certain degree of belligerency in them, rebels though they be, and we will hear what he may have to say. Let no one raise a weapon against him while he bears that white flag. The honor of England forbids it."

Belfort was silent under the rebuke, but I could see that it stung him. The American continued to approach, but when he was midway between us and his companions he stopped.

"Come," said Blake, "we will meet him." Accompanied by a party of officers—Marcel, Belfort, Vivian and myself among the number—he rode forward. We stopped within speaking distance of the man, who waited very composedly. Then Blake hailed him and demanded his name and his errand.

"I am Captain William Wildfoot, of the American army," said the man, "and I have somewhat to say to you that may be to your profit, if you take heed of it."

There were some murmurs in our group when the famous ranger so boldly announced himself, and Blake said, in an undertone, "It would in truth be a great mischance if the fellow escaped us now."

Then he said to Wildfoot: "We have heard of you, and I may say have been looking for you, but did not expect that you would come to meet us. What is your message?"

"I demand the surrender of your command," replied the ranger. "I would spare bloodshed, which is distasteful to me, and I pledge you my word that I will treat you well, all of you, officers and men."

At this marvellous effrontery Blake swore a deep oath, and a murmur arose from the soldiers behind us, who heard the demand, as the ranger probably intended they should.

"You may be witty, but you are not wise, Sir Rebel," returned Blake. "Yield yourself at once, and perhaps you may secure the pardon of Sir William, our commander-in-chief, though your misdeeds are many."

"Not so fast, my friend," returned Wildfoot. "What you call my misdeeds are deeds of which I am proud. At least they have been of some service to our cause and of some disservice to yours, and that, I take it, is the purpose of war. My demand for your surrender you may receive in jocular vein, but I make it again."

The man spoke with dignity, but it made no impression upon the Englishmen, some of whom angrily exclaimed, "Ride the insolent rebel down!" But Blake again restrained them, calling their attention to the flag of truce.

"Rejoin your companions," he said to Wildfoot. "To that much grace you are entitled, but no more, since you choose to boast of your treason and their misdeeds."

"It shall be as you wish," rejoined Wildfoot, "but I will find means to let Sir William Howe know that I gave you fair warning. He cannot say that I took advantage of you."

He turned his horse and rode placidly back to his companions, while Blake set all a-tremble with rage. The moment Wildfoot reached his comrades, who had been waiting for him in apparent listlessness, he pulled off his wide-brimmed hat, which had shaded his face during the interview, waved it to us, and galloped away through the forest, while we, with a wild shout, galloped after him.

"He will soon bitterly rue his theatrical display," said Blake, "for I doubt not that Sir William will show little mercy to such a marauder as he. So ho, my lads! Yonder goes the chase! Less not right of them!"

The little American band had disappeared from our view for a moment, but as we came into an opening we saw them again galloping ahead of us just out of range.

"Give them a hunting call!" said Blake to a trumpeter who galloped by his side. "We will show these fellows what we think of them."

The man raised the trumpet to his lips, and the clear inspiriting strains of a hunting song rang through the forest. It was a note of derision, a summons for the hunter to pursue the game, and in recognition of its meaning the troopers burst into a cheer.

"It will be a fine hunt,—ay, finer than to pursue the fox or the deer," said Belfort.

The fugitives were well horsed, for the distance between them and the pursuers did not diminish. Some scattering shots were fired at them, but all fell short, and Blake commanded the firing to cease until the opportunities for execution grew better.

The flight of the Americans led us gradually towards the foot of the slope, and we came to a broad sweep of country which was free from trees or undergrowth. Here the British pushed their horses to the utmost, and Blake commanded his men to spread out fan-like, in the hope of enclosing the fugitives if they sought to turn or double like foxes. There seemed to be wisdom in this plan, for beyond the open stretch of ground practicable for horsemen narrowed rapidly. The country farther on was broken by hillocks and curtained with scrubby wood.

"We have them now," exclaimed Blake, joyously. "So ho! So ho! my lads!"

The trumpeter again merrily blew his hunting catch, and the men cheered its inspiring notes. I could easily understand why Blake was so eager to overtake Wildfoot, who in himself would be a very important capture, while his conduct on this occasion had been most irritating. It was his wish to get within firing range of the fugitives before they crossed the open stretch, but it was soon evident that such effort would be in vain. The long easy stride of the horses that Wildfoot and his men rode showed that they had strength in reserve.

"There is a ravine in front of that wood," exclaimed Belfort, who rode at my left hand. "Mr. Fox and his friends have trapped themselves."

So it seemed. But, though Wildfoot must have seen the ravine he and his men galloped towards it without hesitation.

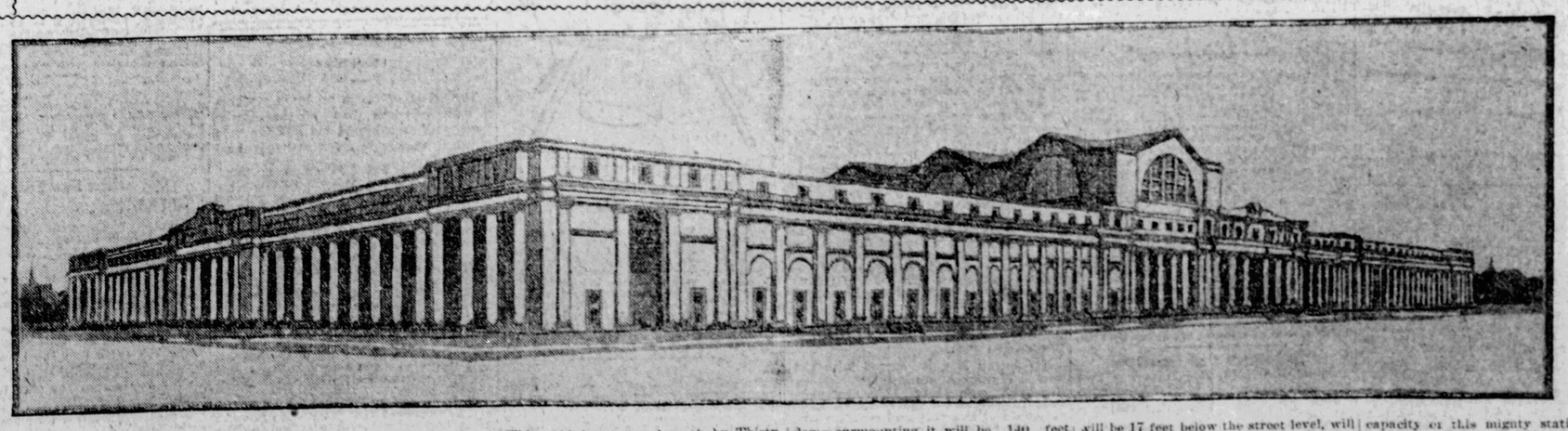
"Forward, my men," cried Blake; "we'll take them now."

Wildfoot and his men were at the edge of the gully, which we could now see was wide and lined with bushes. They checked their horses, spoke to them soothingly, and the next moment the gallant animals, gathering themselves up, leaped over the bushes into the ravine, horses and men alike disappearing from our view.

"'Tis but a last desperate trick to elude us," cried Blake. "On, my lads!"

In a wide but converging line we swept

Will Be the Largest Railway Station in the World.



The new station of the Pennsylvania railroad in New York city will be the largest railway station in the world. It will occupy two entire city squares, being bounded on the east by Seventh avenue, west by Eighth avenue, north by Thirty-third street and south by Thirty-first streets. Its length from east to west will be about 800 feet, and its width, on the avenues, 420 feet. It will be 60 feet—four stories in height, and the dome surmounting it will be 140 feet high. The outer walls will be of granite, and the vast Doric colonnades on all four sides will give a one-story effect. The passenger waiting-room, whose floor will be 17 feet below the street level, will be ornamented in marble and other expensive stone. It will be 300 feet long and 1,000 feet wide, and its height from floor to ceiling will be 111 feet. The capacity of this mighty station will be twice that of any other in the world, and it will have great annexes for the use of the postoffice and of the express companies.

Test for Yourself the Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp-Root

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove What Swamp-Root, the World-Famous Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, Will do for YOU, Every Reader of the "Blade" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

I wrote to Dr. Kilmer & Co., at Binghamton, N. Y., for a free sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and its effect upon me was so noticeable that I bought a supply, and after taking a few bottles of Swamp-Root I had entirely recovered, and in six months I became the man you see me now. I had kidney trouble, aggravated by bladder trouble. Was obliged to pass water often day and night, had backache and was run down generally. A few bottles of this remedy did more for me than a dozen physicians could.

Hugo Hutt

865 Stillman St.,
Philadelphia, (Pa.) Fire Dep't.

I am a firm believer in that wonderful remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. It's a great medicine when a man is not feeling well; after exposure or loss of sleep and irregular meals. It is also a great medicine to tone up and regulate a man. There is such a pleasant taste to it and it seems to go right to the spot. I use it and recommend it. There is more Swamp-Root used by Kansas City fireman than any other medicine twice over.

Yours truly,

Alex Henderson

Assistant Chief,
Kansas City, (Kansas), Fire Dep't.

I cheerfully give my endorsement to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, which I sincerely believe, from my own experience, stands at the head of all known curatives for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

My own cure and also my personal observation during years of service in the Toledo Fire Department, have convinced me that Swamp-Root is a medicine of wonderful merit. I have seen many who had been pronounced incurable, speedily restored to health by Swamp-Root.

Yours Respectfully,

G. W. Fraser

No. 1 Engine House,
Toledo, (Ohio), Fire Department.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering with FATAL RESULTS ARE SURE TO FOLLOW. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy that science has ever been able to compound.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.—Swamp-Root the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder remedy, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all of our readers who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. In writing be sure and mention reading this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade, when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root — Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

AT THE "OPENINGS."

By ELIZABETH AYRES.

Ben Hur and Easter Openings were two important events of the week down town, and it is "sure money" to wager that Ben Hur, as well as the approaching Easter, had something to do with the crop of Openings, because so many people from surrounding villages were certain to come to "the show." You had your choice, either to "line up" for a Ben Hur ticket, or to go to an Opening. The Openings, being free and less of a tax on the strength and temper, the one who tells this tale went to the Openings, not to buy, for reasons unnecessary to mention, but to look and see that which might be seen.

Naturally, the window displays were first on the program. Those wax ladies that wear their gowns as to the manor born, indifferent to the stares of window gazers, whether they are arrayed in cotton or silk, were out in full regalia, a galaxy of beauty, visions of loveliness, well planned to turn heads and to empty pocketbooks.

It is good to have money, and it is just as good to have a contented mind and play audience to the passing show without knowing the sting of envy. Those wax ladies were mirrors of fashion, and the clothes they wore! "Too swell for words," one gazer exclaimed, and that expresses it, meaning all the adjectives in the dictionary.

Inside the stores the temptations were repeated, and where the fun really came in, was among the shoppers in the millinery and suit departments. Jackets were extremely popular the other morning. People—women people—by the score, seemed to have become possessed with a longing for jackets. Perhaps they should be named wraps or garments, as none shown fitted closely. They all hung loose from the shoulders, big of sleeve, and not a waist line in the lot. They were made of silk, too, every one that came off the hook. Fat women and thin women, tall women and short women, tried on the same style of wrap, and joined the mirror brigade, regardless of size or shape. There is one thing beyond dispute, the woman who wears the Monte Carlo will not be "out in her figger."

The presence of hand satchels betrayed the fact that a good many of the shoppers were from out of town. Families, that is the feminine part, arrived in a body to oversee the buying of the new spring wrap for the lucky member of the household thus to be blessed. It was generally the "young person" who was to be adorned, and in the center of an admiring circle of relatives, she "tried on." Mother considered the warmth and quality of the material. Daughter was all for style. Sisters and aunts considered the general effect, or to speak in French as she is spoke, "the toot in scramble."

There was one group of this kind which made its advent in a company of four. To the question: "Is there anything we can do for you?" the chorus of willygers answered, "jackets!" Immediately the procession of black silk Monte Carlos began to move to a common destination, the shoulders of the "young person." She was tall and slender and sustained herself with chewing gum. Monte Carlos with and without white lace collars, with and without brass buttons down before and streamers down behind, passed under the critical inspection of the four. Perhaps they made a purchase, and perhaps they said: "Well, we'll think it over," but at all events there were others trying on Monte Carlos.

One of the "others" was a little woman, aided and abetted by a woman friend. She looked anxious and worried because her mind had been made to have a blouse, and everything was Monte Carlo. She tried on fourteen or fifteen variations of the same thing. "We have blouses if you want, but really these are the swellest jackets out," the attendant told her.

The matter was too important to be decided without earnest thought. "I had my mind set on a blouse and I can't change it so soon," the little woman confessed. "I like this very much," she admitted, "but I'll have to think it over."

Here her friend whispered, "You've no idea how many things you can put that lace collar on, and that jacket becomes you immense."

The little woman could not be persuaded. "I'll talk it over with John and see what he says," she decided, and, then brightening, related, "I stood in line yesterday for Ben Hur tickets from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon, then John came and took my place and waited for two hours before he got to the box office. It was a short day, too," she added. They walked away, and the attendant patiently hung the Monte Carlos on their hooks and awaited other customers.

In the millinery department, "every prospect pleases and everything is hats." And the hats this spring are forerunners of the fall fruit harvest. Grapes, peaches, cherries, currants and all sorts of small fruits adorn the "smartest" things in headgear, put on in set clusters or dangling, whichever is most appropriate to nature. The hats have large flat roofs, trimmed under the eaves for the most part, although "perky" shaving-brush aigrettes and quills, adjusted as towers or battlements, are quite correct if one prefers not to wear a basket of fruit.

One customer who had just been bereaved came to buy a hat. She was bearing her loss with calmness and resignation. She wanted mourning, but not crepe. "Of course I'd put on crepe if he was a blood relation," she stated. "It's my husband, he died yesterday. He's not a blood relation and I don't like crepe. If he was a blood relation, though, of course I'd put it on."

A young woman appeared on the scene, gowned in a tailored suit of dark green and blue plaid—large and strenuous plaid—strapped with green, and with sprinklings of brass buttons. The description sounds loud enough to be heard, but the gown was not, it was simply "swagger." The "smart" girl had the air of a thoroughbred and was trailed by a throughbred bull-terrier. One knew without watching that she would buy a tailored hat, elegantly plain, and impressive as to price.

A writer for a Chicago paper says despairingly, that the hats this season are discouraging so far as beauty is concerned, and make one long to flee under the shelter of a sunbonnet or cabbage-leaf. This may be true of Chicago millinery, but she has not seen that of Toledo.

The half is not yet told of the bewildering array of frills and furbelows, silks, laces, muslins, linen, beads and ribbons, designed for feminine adornment. A new fancy in ribbon embellishments follows the fruit idea with bunches of ribbon peach blossoms for corsage bouquets, fashioned so cunningly they seem like spoils from an orchard. To be strictly "in it" this coming summer, one must wear a sash, and for this fashion the sash ribbons were never more beautiful. The sash begins with a bow at the waistline, and half way down the streamer the silk is tied in another "fetching" bow which will probably turn wrong side out in the breezes, but that matters not so long as it is there.

The shops are truly enticing, especially now while they are dressed in their best bibs and tuckers for the openings. All one needs is money in plenty, and, if that is lacking, there is still balm in Gilead, for the show is there and it costs nothing to "look around."

IT MUST COME.

As inevitable as the changing seasons of the year is the change which comes to every woman. And just as one anticipates the changes of other seasons it is wise to anticipate this change of season and prepare for it. In this way the discomforts and disasters suffered by many women at the period of change can be avoided or overcome.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a medicine for every season of woman's life, will entirely meet the needs of women at this period of change. It cures the physical ills and relieves the mental anxiety and depression usually associated with this critical period. It tranquilizes the nerves, encourages the appetite and induces refreshing sleep.

J. S. Carlisle, Esq., of Manchester, Coffee Co., Tenn., writes: "I have been using your medicines for the last sixteen or eighteen years in my Poor-house. I am superintendent of the Coffee County Poor-house and Asylum combined. Your 'Favorite Prescription,' 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets' are the best medicines for the diseases for which they are recommended, that I ever used. They saved my wife's life at the time of 'change of life.' I have been recommending your medicine to many afflicted women and have also guaranteed that if it did not cure I would pay back the money spent for it. I have told our druggist that if the people came back and said Doctor Pierce's medicines did not give satisfaction, to *give them back their money and charge it to me.* I have not once been called upon to refund. I have never found anything to equal the 'Favorite Prescription' for diseases of women."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper covered book, or 31 stamps for the cloth bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Recent Literature.

The following new issues have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. Please write to the publishers, not to us, for any further information:

The Story of a Bird Lover, by Mr. Scott, curator of Ornithology at Princeton university, who is one of the foremost American experts in knowledge of birds. It is biographical in form. The Outlook Co., 13 Astor Place, New York.

The Outer Room, by Dr. Lyman Abbott, is a volume of beautiful short talks about death and the future life. The Outlook Co., 13 Astor Place, New York.

Before the Dawn, by Joseph A. Altsheler, is a very readable novel, its scenes laid in Richmond near the close of the civil war. Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Square, New York.

The Chameleon, by Prof. James Weber Linn, of Chicago university, is a novel whose scene is in the west, and is a study of a bright, well-educated man, but a poseur and a falsifier. It is a strong, vigorous story. McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East 25th street, New York.

Robin Brilliant, by Mrs. Henry Dudeney, is an excellent novel, in which feminine natures are well drawn and finally contrasted. Its scene is in England. Dodd, Mead & Co., Fifth avenue and 35th street, New York.

William Ellery Channing, by John White Chadwick, is a biography of the famous leader in liberal religion. The volume is a most valuable one. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

On Satan's Mount is a novel whose scene is in the future, its theme the iniquities of a great money king. It is by "Dwight Tilton"—the pen name of two newspaper men. C. M. Clarke & Co., Boston.

Art in the Nineteenth Century, by Prof. Charles Waldstein, is a most valuable resume of the progress of art in the century just closed. The Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York.

The Reflections of Bridget McNulty, by Frank C. Voorhees, are "wrote sarcastic" and sworn to be funny. A small volume contains Miss McNulty's thoughts on football, golf, Christian Science, plugging, etc. Henry A. Dickerman & Son, Boston.

You'll Find It Here is a compendium of facts, figures and general information, in a nutshell, by Felix J. Troughton. The Abbey Press, 114 Fifth avenue, New York.

Sea Drift, by Antoinette Brown Blackwell, is a versified tribute to the wonders and beauties of the sea. James T. White & Co., New York.

The Gates of Silence, by Robert Loveman, is a little volume of poems, all musical and marked by delicacy and simplicity. The Knickerbocker Press, New York.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous services.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Once at Least the Lawyer Got the Worst of It.

The contest between counsel and witness must necessarily be an unequal one, and it is little surprise that the sympathies of the public are more often with the latter than the former, or that whenever a witness scores a point over a bullying cross-examiner it is hailed with delight.

"Have you ever been bankrupt?" a pompous counsel once asked, in the writer's hearing, of a provincial trudesman.

"No, never," came the decisive answer.

"Now, be careful, sir, how you answer this question. Have you ever stopped payment?"

"Yes."

"Ah!" said the barrister, with satisfaction, "I thought we should get at it. Now, sir, tell his lordship when that happened."

"After I had paid all I owed," the witness answered, amid a roar of laughter, in which the judge himself felt compelled to join.

On another occasion a conceited counsel had been cross-examining a young woman at considerable length upon the age of a person with whom she professed to be well acquainted. Finally he asked her: "How old, now, do you take me to be?" The witness scrutinized her persecutor closely for a moment or two, and then answered: "From your appearance I should take you to be sixty; from your questions, sixteen."

"Will you describe the man you say you saw near the scene of the crime?" asked a diminutive barrister of a witness in a recent murder trial. "Was he a big man?"

"Oh, no; nowt o't kind," answered the witness, a burly Yorkshireman. "He war just a little insignificant bit of a chap, summat like yersel'."

This story reminds one of an equally crushing answer given to another counsel, whose physical dimensions were incommensurate with his sense of importance. "Did you see this tree that was mentioned by the roadside" the barrister inquired.

"Yes, sir; I saw it plainly."

"It was conspicuous, then?"

"No; I shouldn't say it was exactly conspicuous," the witness answered.

"Your are trifling, sir," counsel continued. "If, as you say, you saw the tree plainly, how can you say it was not conspicuous?"

"Well, it's just like this," the unabashed witness replied; "I can see you plainly among the rest of the lawyers, though you're not a bit conspicuous."

"You really mean to say," once asked a well-known lawyer, now a judge, "that as the result of this accident your son will never be able to follow your business? If he's not fit to be a butcher, what do you propose to make of him?"

"Well," was the answer, which convulsed the court, "if he's no good for owt else I'll mak' a lawyer of him.

"You say this, Mrs. Robinson was a friend of yours?" a learned q. c. once asked a witness.

"Yes."

"Is she here?"

"No."

"Do you know where she is?"

"No."

"Now, sir," counsel retorted in a fury, "I warn you to be careful, and to remember that you are under your oath. You say that, although this woman is a neighbor and friend of yours, you do not know where she is to be found. Tell the court at once, sir, where she is."

"That's more than anybody knows, sir," came the startling answer. "She's dead."

But perhaps the smartest retort ever administered to a bullying lawyer was the following. A counsel, after vainly trying to break down the evidence of a witness in a murder trial, so far forgot himself in his exasperation as to say: "I do not believe a word you say. I can see scoundrelism reflected in your face."

"Sorry for that," came the crushing answer. "I didn't think my face was such a good mirror."—London Tit-Bits.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Her Father's Understanding.

"D-did I understand you to say that you understoood that I am an applicant for your d-daughter's hand?"

"Yes, young man, my understanding is all right."

He proves this a few seconds later when the kicking begins.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Sunday School.

THE DEFEAT OF DEATH.

International Sunday School Lesson For April 12—"The Resurrection." 1 Cor. 15:20-21; 50-58.

Ruskin says that in boyhood he committed this fifteenth chapter of Corinthians to memory, as one of the sublimest in the Bible. It is "the resurrection chapter," and probably has brought more comfort to sorrowing hearts than any other words in human language. It is one of the passages of scripture which every Christian should know, for it contains a message of sympathy for that hour when we stand beside breaking hearts, and have no words of our own with which to comfort. The mystery of death puts a silence upon man's glib speech.

Why Believe in the Resurrection.

The resurrection is a bedrock teaching of the Christian religion. If it be eliminated, then the whole structure of faith tumbles to the ground. Paul boldly asserts what Jesus himself had more than once intimated, that the gospel is founded on the truth of the Saviour's rising again from the dead. If Christ did not rise, then believers in him are deluded, and of all men most miserable. "If the dead are not raised, let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die." Take out the teaching of a life beyond the grave, and men are justified in living a sensual, seifish and material life.

The sacred writers could afford to stake the whole of their teachings on the certainty of a resurrection, as attested by the rising from the dead of Jesus. For the latter is proved by an abundance of evidence such as we possess concerning no other historical fact that like this, is two thousand years old. Of the many proofs of the resurrection that will appeal to any impartial mind, Dr. Peloubet cites these six:

1. The statements Paul had received from eye-witnesses of this event, which had occurred only twenty-five years before.

2. The large number of independent witnesses, of whom Paul instances Peter, the twelve (on two occasions), James, Paul himself, and more than five hundred at once, most of whom were still living.

3. Paul's own conversion from a fierce persecutor into a humble believer—an event absolutely inexplicable, unless we accept his story of Christ's appearance to him.

4. The thousands of martyrs who were soon to give their lives in testimony to their belief in Christ's resurrection.

5. The four independent accounts of the resurrection, so simple, clear and manifestly honest.

6. The impossibility of believing any other theory, since if Christ did not rise, why did not the enemies of Christianity produce his body?

As President Patton strongly says, "If the resurrection did not take place, then Christianity, the most stupendous fact in history, stands today confessedly upon a falsehood, inexplicable, and with no possibility of a solution."

The Story in Modern English.

There has been published in Great Britain and America, a translation of the original Greek of the New Testament into the common speech of today, and it has attracted wide attention. From this book, which is called The Twentieth Century New Testament, we quote a section of this resurrection chapter, including the lesson (verses 20-22, 35-58).

"But the truth is, Christ has been raised from the dead, the first fruits of those who are at rest. For since it was through a man that death came, so, too, it is through a man that there will come a resurrection of the dead. For as through Adam all men die, so through the Christ will all return to life. * *

"Some one, however, will ask, 'How do the dead rise? and in what form will they come?' Foolish man, the seed you yourself sow does not burst into life, unless it first dies. And when you sow it, it has not the form which it will have, but is only a grain, say of wheat, perhaps, or of something else. God gives it the form that he has chosen, and to every seed he gives the form peculiar to itself. Animal life is not all the same kind, but there is one kind for men, another for beasts, another for birds, and another for fishes. There are bodies peculiar to the heavens, and bodies peculiar to the earth, but the beauty of the heavenly bodies is quite different from that of the earthly. The beauty of the sun is not the same as the beauty of the moon, or as that of the stars; indeed, one star differs in beauty from another.

The New Body.

"It is the same with the resurrection of the dead. That which is sown is perishable; that which is sown is disfigured, that which rises is beautiful; that which is sown is frail, that which rises is strong; that which is sown is an animal body, that which rises is a spiritual body. As surely as there is an animal body, so there is also a spiritual body. Scripture says the same—'Adam, the first man, a being with animal life; the last Adam became a life-giving spirit.' The spiritual body does not come first, but the animal body; the spiritual body comes later. The first man was of earth, from the ground; the second man was from heaven. Those who are of earth are like him who was of earth; and those who are heavenly are like him who is from heaven. As we have borne the likeness of him who was of earth, so let us bear the likeness of him who is from heaven.

The Great Transformation.

"This, brothers, I declare—that mere flesh and blood can have no share in the kingdom of God, nor the perishable a share in the imperishable. Now I have a secret truth to tell you. We shall not all have gone to sleep, but we shall all undergo a change—in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet-call; for the trumpet will sound, and the dead will rise, imperishable, and we, also, shall undergo a change. For this perishable body of ours must put on a form which is imperishable, and this mortal body a form which is immortal. And when this mortal body has put on its immortal form, then indeed will the words of scripture come true—'Death has been swallowed up in victory! Where, O Death, is thy victory? Where, O Death, is thy sting?' It is sin that gives death its sting, and it is the law that gives sin its power. But thanks be to God, who gave us the victory, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

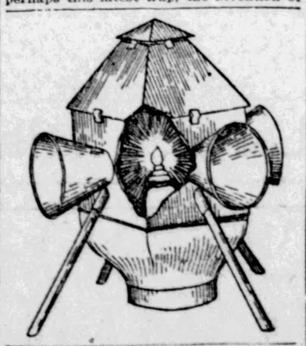
"Therefore, my dear brothers, stand firm and unshaken, always diligent in the Lord's work, for you know that your toil, if it be in his service, is not thrown away."

The Bible links the highest truths to the lowliest duties. All its truth is for life. Paul closes his eloquent and mighty words concerning the resurrection of Jesus, and the resurrection which all believers may share with him, by a "therefore," which is highly significant. The application of the message of the resurrection is to constancy, diligence and hope.

Because we shall live with Christ above, we should live like him below. His power, which found its highest expression in the bursting of the bonds of death, is to be employed by his followers for all the ordinary duties of the Christian life. Indeed, Paul's letter goes on, after the words just quoted, to deal with such a prosaic subject as the "collection for the saints." These loftiest teachings of scripture are to find their manifestation in the sphere of common lace endeavor. The resurrection is not merely a theme for preachers to talk about; it is a vital truth affective every day the life of all the disciples of the risen Christ. Easter should be an influence throughout all the year.

Insect Trap for Night Use.

The government bureau of statistics is authority for a statement containing figures reaching into the hundreds of millions of dollars as indicating the expenditure applied directly to fighting the insects and worms which damage the cotton, wheat, corn and other crops which form such a substantial part of our revenues. A large portion of this amount, no doubt, goes for the introduction of new ideas which have been devised to aid in the work of destroying these pests, and perhaps this latest trap, the invention of



a Kentuckian will receive a share of attention and serve its purpose in many a field. The inventor takes advantage of the well known propensity of insects to fly toward a light, the flame in this instance being mounted within a metallic casing, to which entrance is gained through four funnels pointing in different directions. Once within the hood, the insect soon falls to the reservoir beneath, wherein a quantity of insecticide has been placed to complete the destruction of those which escape the actual contact with the flame. Mention is also made of the fumes rising from the liquid and impregnating the atmosphere around the flame to overcome the insects and cause them to fall into the liquid.

Made Plain.

Briggs—What possesses you to wear that great ulster. I'm never cold, and see how thin my overcoat is.

Goward—That doesn't signify. You just buy yourself a big ulster, and I warrant you'll be cold enough after a few wearings to enjoy it all right.—Boston Evening Transcript.

WOULD YOU

Blame Him?

The effect of coffee on brain workers is more injurious than on those who work with their hands, but still the hard physical worker is often seriously hurt with coffee.

A man from Mead, Wash., says: "Coffee drinking had a different effect on my wife than on me, it ruined her nervous system and put her in very bad condition that way. With me my nerves seemed to be all right but my stomach was disordered and I was suffering from dyspepsia from drinking coffee, so finally we concluded to begin using Postum instead of coffee.

"In a very few days the dizziness and headaches that she had suffered with more or less, disappeared, and her nerves kept getting better and my dyspepsia left, now I can eat anything. I have noticed that in hard work in the harvest field the days when I used coffee I was not near so strong and vigorous as when I used Postum.

"I have had many chances to prove, and have proved that Postum is far and away better for me than coffee, besides I am well now and while I was using coffee I was half sick." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

RHEUMATISM

Cured Through the Feet

Don't Take Medicine, External Remedy Brings Quick Relief. FREE on Approval. TRY IT.

We want everyone who has rheumatism to send us his or her name. We will send by return mail a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the wonderful external cure which has brought more comfort into the United States than any internal remedy ever made. If they give relief, send us One Dollar; if not, don't send us a cent.

Magic Foot Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet and cure by absorbing the poisonous acids in the blood through the large pores. They cure rheumatism in every part of the body. It must be evident to you that we couldn't afford to send the drafts on approval if they didn't cure. Write today to the Magic Foot Draft Co., W. B. 9, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a trial pair of drafts on approval. We send also a valuable booklet on Rheumatism.

EMBARRASSED SPEAKER

One Audience Was Cold and Another Overenthusiastic.

The "spellbinder" had just finished his labors in an exciting campaign, and he seemed to be glad it was over.

"Well," he said, as he lighted a fresh cigar and ordered more coffee, "two experiences which I had over on the East Side of the city in this campaign gave me shocks from which I did not recover in some time. I have talked to cold audiences and to overenthusiastic ones, but nothing like the two of which I speak ever before, and I don't care to repeat either experience. Other people might think the incidents funny, but they did not strike me that way at the time. At the first place I observed that there were a good many men of German appearance in the hall, and the chairman was undoubtedly a German and spoke with a strong accent. That was nothing unusual, however. I began my speech with a couple of stories that I thought were humorous, but not a man in the audience cracked a smile. This jarred me a little, but I pulled myself together and gave them a straight out and out argument in my best style and most earnest manner.

"I spoke perhaps twenty minutes, but my speech was punctuated with neither applause nor laughter. In fact, it was a veritable 'frost.' Not a sound followed my peroration. I was considerably crestfallen and was afraid I had inadvertently touched upon an unpopular topic. I spoke to the chairman and said to him quietly: 'I did not seem to make much of a hit with your people.'

"'Oh, you must not mind that,' he said in an accent I shall not try to reproduce; 'they are all Germans, and not one of them understands English.'

"The other experience I spoke of was in the Italian quarter. The hall was not large, but it was crowded. The chairman was an Italian who spoke English so broken that it was difficult to understand him at times.

"I started off with one or two stories, and those in the audience applauded, but did not smile. I thought they took the matter rather seriously, but anything was better than stolid silence. I took up the three-tined peroration argument, and a somewhat put out of countenance by outbreaks of mirth at points which to me did not seem to call for laughter. At other times the applause would be vociferous, and would often come when I least expected it. I began to have grave doubts about my own judgment, but as the audience rose up and applauded loudly for a minute or more when I finished I felt more assured.

"I sat down on the platform and listened to the next speaker, being curious to observe how the audience would receive his arguments. Presently the chairman of the meeting, who was sitting almost directly behind the speaker, raised both hands, one on each side, and extended one finger on each. Immediately those in the audience, almost to a man, broke into a broad grin, and some of the men laughed outright. Nothing which the speaker had said or done seemed to call for the demonstration of mirth. A moment later the speaker told a really humorous story. There was a momentary pause after he had finished, then the two arms of the chairman worked like pump handles again, but this time two fingers were extended on each hand, and the audience immediately applauded, and did it with seeming heartiness also.

"The new speaker was flustrated, as I had been, and he cut his speech short, as could I, if it was not a very brief, however, as to avoid several repetitions of the scene I have just described. When he finished the chairman raised both hands with all fingers dandled, and the audience did itself proud in the enthusiastic manner in which the cheering was carried on. This had the same effect on the new man that it had had on me, and as we went out together he remarked that he guessed he had made quite a hit. We had a drink together, but, as this was his first campaign and he was a young man, I did not have the heart to tell him what I had seen while he was speaking."—New York Tribune.

FOR THE HOUSWIFE.

Vinegar should never be kept in a stone jar, for the acid will affect the glazing and itself be rendered unwholesome.

Varnish stains on the hands should be rubbed with a little methylated spirit, then wiped dry and finally washed thoroughly with soap and water.

Brown marks on pie dishes, caused by the heat of the oven, may be removed by soaking the dishes in hot water to which a little borax has been added.

Potato peelings, if dried in the oven, are very useful in fire lighting. If sufficiently abundant they may entirely take the place of wood, but in any case they will economize it.

White felt hats are easily cleaned at home. Get some powdered magnesia, make it into a paste with cold water and then brush it all over the hat. Leave it till perfectly dry and then brush off.

Soap improves with keeping, so it should be bought in large quantities. Before storing it, however, it is well to cut the bars into convenient pieces, for this is most easily done when it is soft. The cutting may be done with a string or wire more easily than with a knife.

Filigree silver ornaments should be cleaned with cream of tartar. Make it into a paste with a little water and spread it thickly on the ornaments, then wrap them up in flannel and let them lie untouched for five or six days. Then wash off the paste with clean warm water and the silver will be found beautifully bright.

The New Fad.

Chicago News:

"What did you do with my samples of pyrography?" asked the girl who had just returned from college.

"What is pyrography, darter?" queried her rural pa.

"Why, pyrography is the art of burning wood."

"Gosh! Then I helped yeou. I put all the samples in the stove.

Grief That Was Natural.

The boy came into the house weeping, and his mother was naturally solicitous.

"What's the matter, Willie?" she asked.

"The boy across the way hit me," he replied.

"Oh, well, I wouldn't cry for that," she returned. "Show me that you can be a little man."

"I ain't crying for that," he retorted.

"Then what are you crying for?"

"He ran into the house before I could get at him."—Philadelphia Ledger.

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Something of the Man Who Is Known All Over the World.

It was not until he was about thirty years old that Mr. Carnegie first entered the field of metallurgy. He had recently resigned from the office of superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, surrendering thereby the munificent salary of $1,750 per annum. The first of his new ventures was the Cyclops Iron Works, in the establishment of which he had five associates. As what money Mr. Carnegie had been able to save had been securely invested elsewhere, he borrowed the sum, $1,250, required of him as his share of the capital of the undertaking. The Cyclops Iron Co. started a rolling mill which supplied material to the Keystone Bridge company, founded six months later by Mr. Carnegie and four others. These concerns were initiated by Mr. Carnegie because of successful experiments in the building of iron bridges by the Pennsylvania Railroad company, while he was in the latter's employ. He foresaw great possibilities in this branch of the iron trade, and his foresight was grandly justified. The organization of the bridge company marked an epoch in the development of both the railroads and the iron trade. It added impetus to a general movement for the substitution of metal for wood and masonry in railway bridge construction.

Mr. Carnegie and his partners soon acquired by purchase the Union Mills, and then they proceeded to make big bounds forward on the path of prosperity. The Keystone company constructed many of the largest steel bridges in the country, and the business expanded very rapidly during the railroad building boom which followed the civil war. It having become necessary to provide an independent source for supplies of pig iron, the Lucy Furnace company was organized, the first small stack being blown in in 1872. In 1874 Mr. Carnegie branched out in another direction, the Edgar Thomson Steel Co., Limited, being formed by him and others with a capital of $1,000,000 to manufacture steel by the Bessemer process. The company built a plant for rolling rails, which consisted of a Bessemer converter and a rail mill. Steel rails, on which there was a duty of $28 per ton, were then selling in this country at nearly $56 per ton, but after the Edgar Thomson works were put in operation the price declined to less than $30. In later years additional declines occurred. The average since 1896 has been only $26 per ton, and, at times the price has been much less than that. Three blast furnaces were added in 1880 to the Thompson plant, and six more have been erected since. These works began with a production of about 50,000 tons a year, but they now have a capacity of 650,000 tons per annum.

For many years after its introduction in the United States the Bessemer process was used almost exclusively for the manufacture of T rails, but gradually Bessemer steel took the place of puddled iron for structural purposes and in the making of rods, nails and other wrought iron. This caused an increased demand for this brand of steel, and to meet this, Mr Carnegie and his associates both enlarged their own works and bought the plants of other companies. Two of the most important purchases were those of the Homestead steel works, built in 1880-81 by the Pittsburg Bessemer company, and the Duquesne steel works, founded in 1886-88. Both these plants had small Bessemer converters and rail trains, but the rolling of rails at Homestead was before long discontinued and other and different lines were taken up, including the open-hearth steel-making process, the rolling of steel structural shapes, ship and tank plates and forging of warship armor. The Duquesne plant, which has also been enlarged, now comprises four of the largest blast furnaces operated, an extensive open-hearth steel department, and several rolling mills. The rapid growth of the Homestead works, which now holds the record for such establishments throughout the world is attributed largely to the extending use of basic open-hearth steel, the production of the latter showing a tremendous gain on that of Bessemer steel. In 1901 the Homestead works turned out 1,000,000 tons of the open-hearth product, 34 per cent of the entire output of the United States, and nearly equal to the total output of the country five years before.

Mr. Carnegie was not content in his business years with making his own fortune. He was liberal in his treatment of employes, and he opened the door to opportunity and wealth for many men whose good qualities he appreciated. Numbers of young men who performed meritorious service were admitted to partnership, valuable stock being assigned to them without payment of a dollar. He also started a savings and loan fund for the workmen, encouraging thrift by a high rate of interest, and arranged to have loans made to employes on easy terms to enable them to buy homes of their own. In fact, this great captain of industry did not, as is generally imagined, blossom suddenly into a philanthropist late in life, but practiced the principles of philanthropy during all his days.—Leslie's Weekly.

A Cutting Rebuke.

An Episcopal clergyman of Cincinnati was being shaved by a barber who was addicted to occasional sprees. The razor manipulator cut the parson's face quite considerably.

"You see, Jackson, that comes from taking too much drink," said the man of God.

"Yes, sah," replied Jackson; "it makes de skin very tendah, sah. It do for a fack."—Saxby's Magazine.

An Electric Belt Free

Send Your Application At Once To The Physician's Institute.

They Will Send You Absolutely Free One of Their 100 Guage Supreme Electric Belts the Belt Which Has Made so Many Wonderful Cures—You Needn't Send Even a Postage Stamp, Just Your Name and Address.

Seven years ago the State of Illinois granted to the Physicians' Institute of Chicago a charter. There was need of something above the ordinary method of treatment for chronic diseases, something more than any one specialist or any number of specialists acting independently could do, so the State itself, under the powers granted it by its general laws, gave the power to the Physicians' Institute to furnish to the sick such help as would make them well and strong.

Ever since its establishment this Institute has endeavored in every possible way to carry out the original purposes of its establishment under the beneficient laws of the State.

Three years ago, the Physicians' Institute, realizing the value of electricity in the treatment of certain phases of disease, created under the superintendence of its staff of specialists an electric belt, and this belt has been proved to be of great value as a curative agent. From time to time it has been improved until it reached that stage of perfection which warranted its present name of "Supreme."

This belt is the most effective of all agents in the cure of rheumatism, lumbago, lame back, nervous exhaustion, weakened of lost vital functions, varicocele, kidney disorders and many other complaints.

This "Supreme Electric Belt" is made in one grade only—100 guage—there is no better electric belt made and no better belt can be made. Whenever in the opinion of our staff of specialists the wonderful curative and revitalizing forces of electricity will cure you we send you, free of all cost, one of these Supreme Electric Belts. It is not sent on trial, it is yours to keep forever without the payment of one cent. As a generous offer may be withdrawn at any time, so you should write to-day for this free "Supreme Electric Belt" to the Physicians' Institute at 1939 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ills.

THIS BOOK IS FREE

The Mysteries of Hypnotism and Personal Magnetism Revealed

The American College of Sciences of Philadelphia, Pa., has just published a remarkable book on Hypnotism, Personal Magnetism and Magnetic Healing. It is by far the most wonderful and comprehensive treatise of the kind ever printed. The directors have decided, for a limited time, to give a free copy to each person sincerely interested in these wonderful sciences. It is the result of the combined effort of twenty of the most famous hypnotic specialists in the world. You can now learn the secrets of Hypnotism and Personal Magnetism at your own home, free.

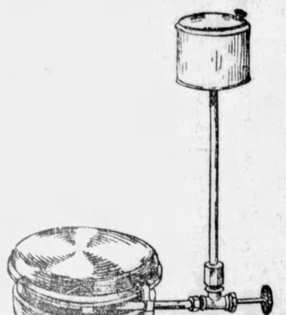
Hypnotism strengthens your memory and develops a will of iron. It overcomes bashfulness, revives hope, stimulates ambition and determination to succeed and gives you that self-confidence which enables you to convince people of your real worth. It gives you the key to the inner secrets of mind control. It enables you to absolutely control the thoughts and actions of whomsoever you will. When you understand this grand and mysterious science you can plant suggestions in human minds which will be carried out in a day or even a year hence. You can cure bad habits and diseases in yourself or others. You can cure yourself of insomnia, nervousness and business or domestic worry.

You can instantaneously hypnotize people with a mere glance of the eye, without their knowledge, and powerfully influence them to do as you desire. You can develop, to a marvelous degree, any musical or dramatic talent you may have; you can increase your salary; you can develop your telepathic or clairvoyant power, you can give thrilling and funny hypnotic entertainments; you can win the love and everlasting friendship of those you desire; you can protect yourself against the influence of others; you can become a financial success and be recognized as a power in your community.

The American College guarantees to teach you the secret of attaining all these things. It is the largest and most successful school of hypnotism in the world. It is chartered by the state laws, and carries out every promise faithfully. If you want a copy of its free book, just send your name and address, no money, to the American College of Sciences, Dept. T. A. 15, 420 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., and you will receive it by return mail, postpaid.

Oil Burning Heater.

It took a shortage of the coal supply to teach many householders the amount of warmth which could be derived from oil as a substitute for coal, and there is little doubt now that in future the oil heater will be used frequently to take the chill off the atmosphere instead of starting up a fire in the furnace, as has been customary in past years. The need for appliances of this class has stimulated the inventors to produce new forms of apparatus, designed especially for heating purposes, and showing improvement over the



common oil stove, which some people regard as dangerous owing to its explosive possibilities. The heater here shown has been designed by a Massachusetts man, and can, in addition to furnishing sufficient heat to warm an apartment, be utilized for a limited amount of cooking. It is also possible to insert the heater in an ordinary cooking stove, and substitute the flames for the heat usually derived from coal or wood. When in operation the oil flows from the reservoir through the regulating valve and into the coil or perforated pipe within the metallic casing. Here the heat from the flame transforms it into gas, the heat which volatilizes the first flow of the liquid being obtained by saturating a sheet of asbestos with the oil and then igniting it to heat the coil of pipe and generate the gas, which afterward generates its own gas as long as the supply of oil continues to flow.

The Laziest Man.

Chicago News.

"Look here, son," exclaimed the hustling father, "yeou be the laziest man in this here county. I oughter ship yeou clean off the farm, but being that yeou be yeour mother's pet I'll give yeou thirty acres of land as a start."

"Cyan't yeou do it for me, pop?" drawled the lazy offspring.

"Cyan't I do what?"

"Cyan't yeou plow it up?"

Didn't See the Joke.

A kindly old lady recently asked Mr. I. Zangwill what his Christian name is: "Madame," announced the writer with a whimsical twinkle in his eyes, "I have no Christian name." And, without seeing the joke, says the March Critic, the old lady goes about deploring his parents' incomprehensible forgetfulness.

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

William Penn.

"Please give a biographical sketch of William Penn."—C. S. P., Cambridge, O.

William Penn was born at London in 1644. He was the son of Sir William Penn, a noted English admiral. He was educated at Oxford, and from the preaching of Thomas Loe, a Quaker, he became a non-conformist. He was expelled from the university, and his father sent him to France, where he became a welcome guest at court. He returned to England in 1644, was taken to court by his father, where he became a general favorite. In 1665 he was sent to superintend his father's estates in Ireland. Here he again fell under the preaching of John Loe, and became a Quaker. Returning to England, his father was exceedingly angry, and turned him out of the house. He was permitted to return home in a few months, but his father refused to see him. Penn published a number of works assailing the doctrines of the Church of England, for which he was imprisoned in the Tower for eight months.

In 1670, Penn's father died, and on account of his preaching Quaker doctrines and refusing to take the oath of allegiance, he was imprisoned, first in the Tower and then in Newgate. In 1672 he married. In 1680, he proposed to accept lands in America in lieu of a debt due his father by the government, amounting to about £16,000. On Feb. 24, 1681, Charles II. signed the charter. Penn wished to call the colony Sylvania (wood land or forest), but the king prefixed Penn's name—hence the name Pennsylvania. Penn laid out and named Philadelphia, and for two years governed the colony in person. In 1699, he returned and remained two more years. Toward the end of 1701 he went to England, leaving the management of the colony to a Quaker agent named Ford, whose villainy virtually ruined Penn, who died in 1718.

Radium and Thermite.

J. A. P., Sidney, O.: Radium is an element—that is, it can not be decomposed into other elements. It is a very rare substance, and has been discovered only a few years. One of its most curious properties is that it sends out rays which, like the X-rays, will pass through opaque substances.

Thermite is not an element. It is a newly-discovered mixture of aluminum filings and pure oxide of Chromium. A match applied to it will set free a force of consuming power. The following is quoted from the New York Herald of July 13:

"The first demonstration of this new agent was made early in May, when certain processes were exhibited before the Columbia University Chemical society. The invention, like many others for which we are indebted to the chemist, originated in Germany. Some time ago the Messrs. Krupp, the celebrated gun and armor plate manufacturers of Essen, required a considerable quantity of pure metallic chromium, the metal employed to give extra hardness to steel."

The Herald goes on to tell of the various experiments made by Dr. Hans Goldschmidt, a skilled chemist, who finally succeeded in producing almost pure chromium. In the course of his work he discovered what has been named thermite. It is now used in Germany for the welding of steel rails together. As said before, the heat set free by its combustion, is intense, reaching, chemists say, to 5,400 degrees Fahrenheit.

Artesian Wells.

C. A. S., Andrews, Ore.: The term artesian wells is applied to small vertical borings in the earth to considerable depths, for the purpose of reaching water, which often rises a long distance toward the surface and sometimes flows over. They are called artesian, from the province of Artois in France, where they were first employed. The water thus pressed up must have its source in a more elevated portion of the country, and be confined to strata of rock or gravel through which it can move freely, and when the water-carrying stratum there must be dense rock or clay through which the water cannot penetrate. In a region of limestone rocks, the water which falls as rain hollows out its own course by dissolving the limestone. There are three essential conditions for the successful boring of the artesian well:

First—A fountain head higher up than the place where the well is.

Second—A moderate downward dip of the water-bearing underground rock, or gravel or sand toward the well.

Third—Alterations of porous and of impervious strata beneath the surface soil.

Where the conditions are right, the supply of water is permanent. A well at the town of Aire, Artois, France, bored over a century ago, pours out of the casing of the well at the rate of 250 gallons a minute, rising 11 feet into the air. Many successful artesian wells are in use in the Dakotas. The water-bearing strata get their supply from the Rocky mountains, and in some cases mills are run by the water forced up, the casing carrying it directly into a turbine water wheel. The supply is abundant, it is said, and could, of course, be used for irrigation. The temperature of the water is generally higher than that of the surface water. It increases one degree of temperature for about every 60 feet of depth. The water is not in "veins," as ignorant people suppose. The water-bearing stratum is a great sheet of rock or gravel. There is no surface indication of it. A geologist, familiar with the region, might be able to advise whether a boring would be likely to be successful or not.

Weather Guesses.

"Please tell me upon what the weather conjectures in ——'s and other almanacs are based."—C. E. M., Ridgeway, Mo.

We can not tell you on what they are based unless it be upon gross fraud; but we can say, most emphatically, that they are not based upon scientific facts. It is utterly impossible, in the present state of science, to predict the weather with any accuracy more than 48 hours in advance. To predict for a month is impossible; still more so if it were possible to predict for a year or more in the future.

Some of these blind leaders of the blind assume planetary influences; and this is too absurd for any man of intelligence to accept. Others claim that the weather goes in cycles—that is, after a certain number of years, the same kind of weather returns again. This theory has been the subject of much painstaking research by scientific men, but it can not be proved. That the same weather does not return after any given space of time. All that is true is that, taking the average of many years, there is about the same rainfall, one year with another; one year may be deficient or excessive, but in the course of more or fewer years, this is made up—though there is no regularity in this that can be detected—that is, it is not done in exactly the same period. It may be the next year, or the second, or any number; but never twice the same.

These almanac men are simply making money out of the ignorance of the masses of the people on these subjects. The curse of the world is ignorance.

Geysers.

"Are there any cold water geysers existing, or could one be formed?"—C. W., Stryker, O.

Can a steam engine run when the water in the boiler is cold? Certainly not, because there is no steam to drive the engine. The case of a geyser is exactly the same. Down in the earth, the water reaches heated rocks, which create steam. The column of water above exerts a powerful pressure. This pressure of the steam, which is being constantly generated, increases until it more than counterbalances the weight of the water. Then it drives the latter out, and escapes. Then it quiets down, and the same thing happens again, often with very great regularity.

Pension Money.

"Is a soldier's pension check or a certificate of deposit for the same, in his hands, taxable in this state?"—J. L. H., Fletcher, Ohio.

The check itself is not taxable, but when converted into money, either direct or by deposit in a bank, it is taxable. A certificate of deposit is therefore taxable.

You say you know soldiers who have pension money in bank who pay no taxes thereon. They are tax dodgers and violate the law of Ohio.

Private Postal Cards.

"I send you a card—a mail souvenir card, not a regular postal card, issued by the government. It had a 1-cent adhesive postage stamp affixed, but I had to send another 1-cent stamp to the postmaster at Kansas City to get the card. Was this right?"—M. A. M., Rapid City, N. D.

The postmaster at Kansas City did exactly what he is required to do by the regulations of the postoffice department. Your card was not a regular postal card, but one printed by private parties. It does not comply with the law concerning private cards. The law requires such cards to bear on the face, the words "postal card." This was printed "souvenir card." As it had not the words required by law, it was subject to letter postage.

Weather Signal Flags.

"Please describe the signal flags used by the United States weather bureau."—W. A. B., North Branch, Ia.

The regular flag signals are:

No. 1.—A white square.
No. 2.—A blue square.
No. 3.—A square, upper half white, lower blue.
N. 4.—A black triangular flag.
No. 5.—A white square with a black square in center.

Their meanings are:

No. 1, alone, indicates fair weather, stationary temperature.
No. 2, alone, indicates rain or snow, stationary temperature.
No. 3, alone, indicates local rain or snow, stationary temperature.
No. 1, with No. 4 above it, indicates fair weather, warmer.
No. 1, with No. 4 below it, indicates fair weather, colder.
N. 2, with No. 4 above it, indicates rain or snow, warmer.
No. 2, with No. 4 below it, indicates rain or snow, colder.
No. 3, with No. 4 above it, indicates local rain or snow, warmer.
No. 3, with No. 4 below it, indicates local rain or snow, colder.
No. 1, with No. 5, indicates fair weather, cold wave.
No.2 with No. 5, indicates wet weather, cold wave.

STORM SIGNALS.

For storm and hurricane signals, three flags are used:

A red pennant.
A white pennant.
A square red flag with a black square in the center.

Storm Warning—A red flag with a black center indicates a storm of marked violence is expected.

The pennants displayed with the flags indicate the direction of the wind; red, easterly (from northeast to south); white, westerly (from southwest to north). The pennant above the flag indicates that the wind is expected to blow from the northerly quadrants; below, from the southerly quadrants.

By night a red light indicates easterly winds, and a white light above a red light, westerly winds.

Hurricane Warning—Two red flags with black centers, displayed one above the other, indicates the expected approach of a tropical hurricane, or one of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the lakes and northern Atlantic coast.

Maimed Soldiers.

"Does the pension bill passed by the last congress, concerning the increase of pensions to one-legged or one-armed soldiers, include those whose disability is equivalent to loss of limbs, who receive commutation for same?"—S. D., Sweetwater, Tennessee.

The law has no provision which includes such persons. It applies, therefore, only to those who have actually lost limbs.

A Captain's Widow.

"A captain of the civil war married in 1867, drawing a pension of $20 per month, died in 1902 of locomotor ataxia. To what pension is his widow entitled?"—A. L. G., DeGolia, Pa.

The law is this: If the officer's death was from a cause originating in his army service, the widow is pensionable at a rate proportionate to his rank; if not, then the same as any other soldier's widow.

In this case, if the locomotor ataxia can be proved to have been the result of his wound or army service, the widow is pensionable at $20 per month; if not, she can get but $8 per month.

Miss Agnes Miller, of Chicago, speaks to young women about dangers of the Menstrual Period—how to avoid pain and suffering and remove the cause by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"To Young Women:—I suffered for six years with dysmenorrhea (painful periods), so much so that I dreaded every month, as I knew it meant three or four days of intense pain. The doctor said this was due to an inflamed condition of the uterine appendages caused by repeated and neglected colds.

"If young girls only realized how dangerous it is to take cold at this critical time, much suffering would be spared them. Thank God for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, that was the only medicine which helped me any. Within three weeks after I started to take it, I noticed a marked improvement in my general health, and at the time of my next monthly period the pain had diminished considerably. I kept up the treatment, and was cured a month later. I am like another person since. I am in perfect health, my eyes are brighter, I have added 12 pounds to my weight, my color is good, and I feel light and happy."—Miss Agnes Miller, 25 Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The monthly sickness reflects the condition of a woman's health. Anything unusual at that time should have prompt and proper attention. Fifty thousand letters from women prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound regulates menstruation and makes those periods painless.

READ WHAT MISS LINDBECK SAYS:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has greatly benefitted me. I will tell you how I suffered. My trouble was painful menstruation. I felt as each month went by that I was getting worse. I had severe bearing-down pains in my back and abdomen.

"A friend advised me to try Mrs. Pinkham's medicine. I did so and am now free from all pain during my periods."—Jessie C. Lindbeck, 1201 6th Street, Rockford, Ill.

FREE ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Remember, every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., her advice is free and cheerfully given to every ailing woman who asks for it. Her advice has restored to health more than one hundred thousand women. Why don't you try it, my sick sisters?

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty.

I. C. C., Diller, Neb.: The statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" is erected on Bedloe's island, in New York bay. It is of copper, 151 feet high, crowned with a diadem, and holds lifted in the right hand a torch that is lighted by electricity at night. The left hand holds clasped to the body a tablet on which is inscribed, "July 4, 1776." The statue weighs 25 tons, and the cost, over $300,000, was defrayed by popular subscription in France. It stands on a pedestal of concrete and granite, 155 feet high, which cost $250,000, and was paid for by a popular subscription in the United States. The statue was unveiled in October, 1886.

The Date of Easter.

"Easter being observed in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ, why does the date change at different days of the month, and why does its always come on the first Sunday after the fourth full moon in the year?"—E. H., Kansas City, Kansas.

The Jewish calendar was lunar, instead of solar. That is, it was regulated by the moon instead of by the sun. By the Mosaic law, the passover, among the Jews, was celebrated the 14th day of the month, Nisan, that is, the 14th day of the lunar month, of which the 14th day of the full moon next follows the vernal equinox, March 21. The early Christians differed as to the time of observing Easter. Some churches taught, as they claim, by St. Philip and St. Paul, celebrated the nearest Sunday to the full moon of Nisan, without counting the day upon which the passover was honored. On the other hand the eastern churches, following as they said, the tradition derived from St. John and the day of crucifixion, always celebrated Easter the third day after, whatever day of the week that might be. The question was not settled until Constantine brought it, A. D. 325, before the council of Nice, when Easter was authoritatively declared for the whole church to be always the first Sunday after the full moon which occurs on or next after March 21, and if the full moon happens on a Sunday, Easter is to be the Sunday following.

It is not necessarily the fourth full moon in the year, as you see.

Gen. Lew Wallace.

Please publish in your question bureau a short biographical sketch of General Lew Wallace, giving a list of his published writings.—Subscriber, Springfield, Mo.

Lewis Wallace was born at Brookville, Ind., in 1827; had begun studying law when the Mexican war broke out; was second lieutenant in First Indiana; afterward was admitted to the bar and practiced till the civil war broke out. He was appointed adjutant general of the state and soon after colonel of the Eleventh Indiana, serving in West Virginia; became brigadier general of volunteers in September, 1861; commanded a division at Fort Donelson; was major general March, 1862; commanded a division at Shiloh; prepared defenses of Cincinnati in 1863 against Kirby Smith; later commanded Eighth army corps; checked Early at the battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864; was member of court which tried Lincoln's assassins, and president of the court which convicted Wirz, the commandant of Andersonville prison; mustered out 1865; governor of New Mexico 1878-81; minister to Turkey, 1881-85. He married Susan Arnold Elston in 1852. His books are: The Fair God, 1873; Ben Hur, 1880; Boyhood of Christ, 1889; Prince of India, 1893; Wooing of Mulkatoon, 1898.

Congregational Church.

"Please give an account of the Congregational church, its beliefs, etc."—W. B. D., Sunol, Pa.

The term "congregational" refers to a system of church organization, rather than to any specific doctrine. Its essential feature is that each congregation elects its own officers, chooses its own pastor, and is not controlled or governed in any way by any other church or congregation. This congregational policy in this country is not only adopted by those known as Congregationalists, but by Baptists, Unitarians, Universalists, and by some of the Methodist sects.

The denomination known as Congregationalists holds in general the doctrines and system of theology maintained by St. Augustine and John Calvin, especially as they have been explained, advocated and amended by the theologians of New England from Puritan days down. There is no "Congregational church of the United States"—only a collection of Congregational churches.

Floral Clocks.

"What are floral clocks? By whom devised? Are they reliable in America?"—A. J. C., Sterling, O.

The origin of "Flora's clock," as it is generally called, dates back far into the past. No one knows who made the first one. It is simply an arrangement of growing flowers, on any plan you choose, in which the time of day is shown by the successive opening and closing of the flower buds. Thus, in England, the flower of the chicory opens between 4 and 5 a. m.; the dandelion, 5 to 6; the pimpernel, after 8; the tiger lily, 11 to 12, and so on. If one wishes an elaborate scheme, make a bed in the form a clock face, and have the letters designating the hour made of plants of the proper flower to open at that hour. Of course flower clocks are merely ornamental, and of no value to tell the time. Please observe strictly the rule of only one question at a time.

St. Louis Exposition.

"Please tell me when the St. Louis exposition begins."—J. B. H., Gosport, Ind.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition will open May, 1904. The dedication exercises will take place April 30 to May 2 of this year. President Roosevelt will be there on the 30th of the present month.

No Bar to Re-Election.

"Can a President of the United States, after he has served two terms, be elected for the third term? I have heard people say that when he had served two terms, then in four or more years he can be elected one or two terms more."—J. G. S., Wise, Mich.

Well, why do not these people read the constitution of the United States, instead of talking silly gabble? The constitution is silent on this point; and hence Congress has no power to legislate upon it. So far as the constitution is concerned, a man may be elected President any number of times, and it don't matter whether they are successive or an interval between. Washington, the first President, was chosen two times, and then declined to serve further. This example has been followed ever since; but this example is not binding. If the people wish, they can re-elect a man as often as they desire.

The Soul and Evolution.

"At what stage or state of existence is the soul supposed to have entered man, if he was developed from the lower animals, as stated by Darwin and others in their evolution theory?"—R. R., Westfield, New York.

That is something outside the domain of science. It belongs to metaphysics. Facts and their proofs are in the field of science; questions relating to the soul, the future life, the Great First Cause, etc., are in the field of metaphysics. No one can prove the existence of the soul; that is, we may believe in it, but can not prove it scientifically. Hence the investigators in the field of science do not take up metaphysical subjects.

Assistant Secretaries.

"Does each cabinet officer have his assistant? What are their salaries, and who is now assistant secretary of the treasury?"—F. M. H., Stacyville, Iowa.

As the country grows in population and business, of course the amount of work coming upon each executive department increases, and requires more persons to attend to it. Of course the secretary at the head of each department needs immediate assistants to attend secretary's or confidential work under his direction. The secretary of state has three assistant secretaries; of the treasury, three; the attorney general has three assistant attorneys general; there are four assistant postmaster generals; the secretary of the navy has one assistant secretary; of the interior, two; of agriculture, one; and the new secretary of commerce will have one. Their salaries run from $3,500 to $4,500 per year.

The first assistant secretary of the treasury is David J. Hill, of New York.

Miscellaneous.

R. H. C., Malatt, N. C.: For odorous and sweaty feet, bathe well in hot water, with soap, on retiring; wipe dry, and dust well with boric acid. In the morning, dust it liberally into the stockings before putting them on. Boric acid is a very fine white powder.

J. S. M., Ethelville, N. C.: We fail to find anything regarding such a person.

G. C., North Amherst, O.: The sample is rock intermixed with iron sulphide, sometimes called iron pyrites, or "fool's gold." It is of no value.

M. B., Montezuma, Iowa: It is, of course, impossible to say when a service pension will be granted to all survivors of the civil war. No one can predict when Congress will take such action.

H. V. R., Boma, Tenn.: It is impossible to get trace of an officer in the Confederate army, unless his regiment and state are known.

E. U. B., Lawrence, Kan.: We regret to say we find it impossible to understand your request. Write at length, explaining fully, and please write very plainly.

I. L. F., Salamanca, N. Y.: We regret to remind you that the editor of the Budget is not allowed to answer questions as to the value of stamp and old coins, or to give addresses of dealers. Read the Rules above.

J. R. M., Athens, O.: We do not know. Probably the superintendent of the epileptic asylum at Gallipolis can tell you.

M. P. W., Webster, W. Va.: We have not the pension information for which you ask.

L. A. A., Dixon, Ill.: We have no figures, and do not know that any are attainable.

C. A. S., Andrews, Ore.: Anything on a train or other moving body partakes of the motion of the train, and if thrown vertically would fall in the same spot were it not for the air, which would cause it to fall to the rear of that point. Why not try the experiment, instead of talking about it?

M. A. S., Bloomington, Ind.: There is no record.

E. S., Bloomington, Ind.: No one has ever taken the trouble to find out.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure

Costs Nothing If It Fails.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer.

I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think. For 16 years I made 2,000 experiments a year with different drugs, testing all known remedies while searching the world for something better. Nine years ago I found a costly chemical in Germany, which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure.

I don't mean that it can turn bony joints into flesh again; but it can cure the disease at any stage, completely and forever. I have done it fully 100,000 times.

I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism, and I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. Take this for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is only $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I mean that exactly. If you say the results are not what I claim, I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met. And in all my experience—in all my 2,000 tests—I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the order. Try my remedy for a month, as it can't harm you anyway. If it fails it is free.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

THE FARMSTEAD.

Condensed Answers.

Will you or some of your many readers tell me what ingredients are used to flavor plug tobacco, and the right proportions of each? I have asked a great many people this question, but none could tell me.—R., Soldiers' Home, Wis.

If any one can tell, we shall be glad to print it; but the manufacture of plug tobacco has become a regular trade, and the process of flavoring is, we think, a trade secret, guarded jealously.—Editor Farmstead.

Subscriber, Hydro, Ky.: Oil of rhodium is sometimes called oil of rosewood. It is a thick, yellowish oil, used in perfumery, and by trappers to scent the bait of their traps. We can not tell whether a person's name is on our lists unless we know his postoffice address.

Are warbles injurious to cattle? What is their origin, and how to prevent or cure them?—H. Blair, Neb.

The eggs from which the grubs, called warbles, hatch out, are deposited by a small fly whose ovipositor pierces through the skin. If the fly can be kept from the cattle, that will prevent warbles. To destroy them, rub damp salt all along the backbone, from neck to tail, putting on plenty, and rubbing well in. The salt penetrates the breathing hole, and kills the grub. They are injurious, because they cause pain.

Curing Hams.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one give me a good, practical recipe for curing and pickling hams? I am new to the business, and ask advice. I have some hams which I put in brine late last fall, and they are all right, only salty, and I do not know how to pickle them after taking from the brine, before smoking. I have a recipe taken from The Blade for dry curing hams, but it does not say anything about pickling them. If it would not be asking too much, I would be thankful if some one would tell me how to treat the hams from the time the hog is killed until ready for market or for eating; but tell how to pickle them, anyway.—G., Bucks Bridge, N. Y.

Spraying Apple Trees.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell how to make Bordeaux mixture for spraying apple trees, for killing the insects that cause the fruit to be imperfect; also to use on plums and grapevines. Give this information in full, so as to be easily understood.—D., Bird's Run, O.

We published a complete article on spraying in the Farmstead of The Blade of May 30, 1901. The following is the formula you desire:

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper sulphate	6 pounds
Quicklime	4 pounds
Water	40-50 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least four gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use, but will keep indefinitely. If the mixture is to be used on peach foliage, it is advisable to add an extra pound of lime to the above formula. When applied to such plants as carnations or vines, it will adhere better if about a pound of hard soap be dissolved in hot water and added to the mixture. For rots, molds, mildews and all fungous diseases.

Condensed Queries.

Will some one give a remedy for ringbone through your paper? I have a driving mare with a bad ringbone on the right hind foot, just above the hoof.—S., Greenwood, Ind.

Will some of the readers of The Blade tell me what will cure a horse that is surfeited, which has been so about three years?—M., Tannersville, Ky.

Will be glad if our friend, Subscriber, Putnam Co., O., or some other reader of The Blade, will give me directions for planting onion seed to raise small sets for planting the next year.—Subscriber, Hinton, W. Va.

I have a young mule, two years old this spring that has in the left hind heel grease or cracked heel. He had it in the other hind ankle, but is well in the one. I have been using corosive liniment, and it does not seem to cure him. He is in good growing order.—M., Maynardsville, Tenn.

We have a disease among hogs in this section, that is something new to us. They are taken with about the same symptoms as kidney woes, but the trouble seems to be in the legs, mostly in the hind ones. In some cases they swell, and sometimes seem to shrink up and are almost paralyzed. There seems to be great soreness in them—about the same as in the limbs of a person who has rheumatism. The hogs rarely or never fall to eat, but positively refuse to stand to do so, unless forced to, and then brood sows suffer most. Many men claim it is rheumatism. Can such be the case? Would like any preventive or cure you can give.—H., Cherry Lane, N. C.

Will some of The Blade readers give me a remedy for Texas mange, or itch in horses?—R., Marion, Ky.

Chickens Eating Feathers.

Editor Farmstead:—I have been an interested reader of The Weekly Blade for many years, but have never had occasion to make an inquiry of the Farmstead before. At present I am in trouble and come to you for advice. My chickens have taken to picking the feathers off each other, and eating them. How can I remedy it?—P., Berlee, Pa.

The trouble is, their food does not contain the constituents they need. In the summer, chickens eat bugs, worms and insects, which supply the animal food they need. At this time of the year they can not get such food. Feed them raw meat scraps, obtained from the butchers, and plenty of it. See also that they have green bones. If you have not a bone cutter, take a sharp axe or hatchet, and chop up fresh bones obtained from the butcher. Bones that you have cooked will not do. See also that they have plenty of fine gravel, and a little slacked lime will be appreciated by the hens.

Tanning Furs and Small Hides.

Editor Farmstead: Please give formula for tanning hides, such as skunk, possum, etc.—E. I.

Editor Farmstead: How can I tan an Angora goat skin with the hair on?—H., Rymer, W. Va.

To tan any kind of skin with the fur or hair—mink, muskrat, rabbit, squirrel, skunk, dog, sheep, goat, deer, calf, etc., this formula is excellent, if fully carried out: Cut off the useless parts, soak in water until soft, remove all fatty matter, membrane, etc., and then soak in warm water for an hour. Mix equal parts by weight of borax, saltpetre and sulphate of soda, in the proportion of one-half ounce of each for skunk, muskrat or rabbit, and more in proportion for larger ones. Mix them with just enough water to make a thin paste. Spread this with a brush on the inside of the skin, putting more on the parts where the skin is thicker. Double the skin together, flesh side inward, and put in a cool place, to let it absorb the paste. After 24 hours, wash the skin clean, and apply, in the same manner as before, a mixture of one ounce of sal soda, a half ounce of borax, and two ounces of white hard soap, melted slowly together without being allowed to boil. Fold the skin together again, flesh side inward, and keep in a warm place for 24 hours. After this, dissolve 4 ounces alum, 8 ounces salt, and 2 ounces of saleratus, in enough hot rain water to saturate the skin; when cool enough not to scald the hands, soak the skin in it for 24 hours; then wring out and hang it up to dry. Repeat this soaking and drying two or three times, until the skin is sufficiently soft. Then smooth the inside with fine sand paper, and finish with pumice stone.

Raising Onions.

Editor Farmstead: I saw in The Blade a few weeks ago how to raise onions. Well, I have no criticism to offer, but will say this much—that I did not know how to raise onions until I was over 70 years old. So I will tell how I would go to work. Take it with the ground all in order, I would plant, by each pay 10 or 12 rows far enough apart to use a common hoe between them. Leave an alley say 1½ feet wide or more and if the weeds were starting before the onions I would rake carefully, and as weeds were seen rake across the rows carefully, or perhaps you might rake out a few, then hoe and rake again. Try it.—R., Marengo, Ill.

Antidotes for Poison.

Editor Farmstead: In a family with children, especially when you live miles from a doctor, it is well to know safe and sure antidotes or helps in cases of accidental poisoning. My father was a physician and often told us the importance of keeping well fortified for accidents of all kinds; hence I can give you some simple, safe helps. Prompt action in cases of accidental poisoning will frequently save life.

The first thing to do is to produce vomiting so as to eject the poison from the stomach. Mustard or salt and water (a cup of luke warm water), with a little borax added, or an active emetic, may be given. The following simple antidotes will be found useful: Milk, chalk, borax soda and water.

Corrossive sublimate poisons and creosote poisons may be treated by producing vomiting and then administering the white of an egg and sweet milk.

For poisons from alkalies, lead or mushroom, vinegar and oil should be given freely.

For cases where the cause is not known, it will be found safe to give an emetic, followed by a stimulant in sweet milk.

For external poisons, such as poison oak or other plants, bathe the affected parts with strong borax water, apply a poultice of tansy leaves, moistened with sweet cream and keep the system in a good condition by taking some cooling, simple medicine. I know all these to be excellent.—S. H., Georgetown, Ky.

Dangerous Plant Diseases.

The Ohio state board of agriculture has sent out a most valuable circular on the above subject. It reminds all Ohio citizens that the plant diseases and insect pests designated as dangerous in a recent law passed by the General Assembly of Ohio, and which cannot lawfully be maintained on any premises in this state unless the affected trees, shrubs, plants or vines are subjected to such treatment as may be approved by the Ohio State Board of Agriculture are peach yellows, black-knot, San Jose scale, canker worm and Gypsy moth.

Peach Yellows is a contagious and fatal disease affecting peach trees, and although many investigations have been made, its cause is not fully understood and its identity is not definitely known. The presence of yellow foliage is often caused by borers or unhealthy soil or climatic conditions and is not a sure indication of the presence of this disease.

The first indication of yellows is the premature ripening of the fruit, either on the whole or in part of the tree. Such fruit is highly colored but is of poor quality. The surface of the diseased peach is generally pimpled with red blotches and the meat is streaked with red from skin to the pit. The presence of red "specks" on the surface of the fruit may be due to another disease which is quite common and is known as the pustular spot of the peach. The flesh of fruit infected with the latter disease is not streaked with red as is the case where yellows is present. Later in the season the inner buds are apt to unfold prematurely on infected trees. During the more advanced stages of the yellows many slender shoots are developed on the trunk or lower branches, which have a stunted and sickly appearance. The leaves on these shoots are smaller and narrower than those on healthy trees and are crowded together into tufts and whirls which are characteristic of the disease. All infected trees should be destroyed immediately, as their presence is a menace to the healthy trees surrounding them.

Black Knot is a destructive disease which occurs on plum and cherry trees. The Damson plum and the Morello varieties appear to be the most susceptible. It is easily recognized, as it forms black swellings or knot, usually on the branches. In severe cases the trees may be killed if they are allowed to remain untreated. The disease is spread by the spores, which are found on the seeds of the blagher plants, finding lodgment on other trees. They may be carried by the wind or possibly by birds or insects. The spores are ripened during the winter and scattered in early spring, hence treatment should be applied before this time.

Plum orchards may be kept free from this disease by cutting out the knots and burning them as soon as they appear.

There are two species of canker worm which resemble each other very closely and are known as the spring and fall canker worms. The former is most common in Ohio, and as the habits of both insects are quite similar it is the only one considered. Apple and elm trees suffer most from the ravages of this insect and in infested districts trees or even entire orchards may be found in early June which have the appearance of having been scorched by fire. This is caused by the caterpillars of this insect which feed on the green tissue of the leaves, while the frame work remains withered and brown.

The larvae become full grown early in June, are slightly less than an inch in length, of a dirty green color with light longitudinal stripes. They are a variety of the "measuring worm." The male moth is nearly white, with gray wings marked by dark lines. The female has a stout and rather pointed body, but is wingless. On emerging from the ground the females ascend the trees, and after mating deposit their eggs on the twigs or under loose bark. As soon as the leaves begin to appear, these eggs hatch into caterpillars, which feed on the leaves, and become full grown in about four weeks. Banding the trunks of trees and early spraying will clear your orchard in two years.

The gypsy moth is at present in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. It is one of the most destructive insects known, as its larvae feed on almost all kinds of leaves.

The San Jose scale is one of the worst insects pests. It is so small it can not be seen unless large numbers are present, when the bark has a grayish or mottled appearance. At least four generations are developed annually in this latitude.

The law of Ohio provides the following must be done, under penalty:

Trees infected by peach yellows must be grubbed out and burned, as this disease is contagious and fatal and does not yield to remedial treatment.

Trees infected by black knot can be successfully treated by cutting out the knots and burning them.

The trunks of trees infected with the canker worm should be encircled with a band of adhesive material not later than March 1st, which must be kept sticky until after the trees are in full leaf. Tarred tin, paper made used, keeping it wet with tar or printers' ink, or a band of bodlime may be applied directly to the bark.

Trees that are not banded should be sprayed with disparene or arsenate of lead using three pounds to each fifty gallons of water and applying before the trees are in full leaf.

Before spraying trees, shrubs, vines or plants infested with San Jose scale, all useless wood should be removed. It is essential that the treatment be thorough and that every part, except the root, be covered with the spray.

Any of the following insecticides may be used while the trees are dormant:

The lime, sulphur and salt wash.

Whale oil soap mixture.

Refined petroleum (Kerosene.)

Crude petroleum.

PREPARATION AND USE OF INSECTICIDES.

Lime, Sulphur and Salt Wash—Formula: 50 pounds stone lime, 50 pounds ground sulphur and 50 pounds salt.

Slack the lime in a little hot water, gradually adding the sulphur and stirring vigorously; boil one hour. Add the salt, boil 15 minutes, strain, dilute with hot water to make 150 gallons of wash, and apply while hot.

This wash is very effective in the Pacific coast region and in

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1903.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK - 163,000

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

On April 1 President Roosevelt started on a tour of the west and northwest, which will extend to the Pacific coast. He will cross or touch 22 states, travel some 14,000 miles, and be absent from the capital 66 days. President McKinley was the first President to undertake extended tours over the United States, and he thus came into close contact with the people along the lines of these trips. He believed in keeping in touch with popular opinion—not that he might slavishly follow it in any temporary vagary, but that he might know the temper of the people, and endeavor to lead them in right paths regarding governmental policies.

President Roosevelt is following the example set by his illustrious predecessor, and wisely. No doubt future Presidents will do the same thing, and the old-time policy of keeping the chief magistrate at his big desk in the executive offices of the White House, getting his information as to public sentiment from interested politicians, will no longer be the rule. It is a good thing for the President to go out among the people. Were it not for the insanity of anarchism, it could be done to a greater extent than has ever been the case. So far as the patriotic people of the land are concerned, the President is as safe, alone in the midst of a crowd at a prairie station, as he is in the White House.

Mr. Roosevelt will deliver a number of important speeches, in which he will discuss questions of national policy. No doubt the country will hear his views on Cuban reciprocity, the Monroe doctrine, the Philippines, the Panama canal, the control of trusts and the relations of labor and capital. Mr. Roosevelt is quick to respond to the sentiment of an intelligent and educated public, and he is ready to give the people what they want, so far as it lies in his power, whenever his judgment agrees. And his official career has proved him to be a man of excellent parts in this respect.

WABASH INJUNCTION DISSOLVED

When the Wabash Railway company applied to the United States district court in St. Louis, and obtained a temporary injunction restraining the brotherhoods of railway trainmen and firemen from ordering a strike on that system, a number of excitable people lifted their voices in the old cry against "government by injunction." The Blade pointed out that the order of the court was simply to hold matters in statu quo until the case could be properly heard and argued before the court; that if the contention of the railway company was then found to be sound, and the remedy asked to be a proper one, the injunction would be made perpetual, but if not, then the injunction would be dissolved.

The latter is what happened. Judge Adams, after hearing the evidence and the arguments, found the charge of conspiracy unsupported, and therefore dissolved the injunction. This leaves the brotherhoods free to order a strike, if they shall so decide. But Judge Adams, in concluding his opinion, expressed the hope that the company and its employes will adjust their differences by mutual concessions, and if unable to do this that they will submit them to a board of arbitration. He also announced that his court will remain in session and retain jurisdiction of the case, if desired, so that any interference with interstate commerce or with the mails may be restrained, to the extent of the court's power.

Had the temporary injunction not been made permanent, a great strike would have been precipitated, and probably accompanied by destruction of property, murder or injury to human life. The effect of the court's action will be to lead to a peaceable settlement of the trouble, in all probability—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AND LIQUOR

On April 1 Vermont's new high license law went into operation, after fifty years' trial of prohibition, and the illicit sale of liquors. On the third Tuesday of May, New Hampshire does the same thing.

The law for this purpose, just passed by the New Hampshire legislature, was non-partisan. A majority of both the Republican and Democratic members voted for it, and in both house and senate the vote in its favor was in the ratio of three to one. But three states are left in the prohibition column—Maine, Kansas and South Dakota. This is not because of any increase in saloon sentiment, but because the people are convinced that stringent control of the traffic under high license is better than the empty form of prohibition with illicit sales everywhere.

Canada has at last passed a stringent measure for Chinese exclusion. It requires every Chinese immigrant to pay $500 on landing, and the vessel which brought him over is liable for the sum. The main reason for the enactment of this law was that the United States government is now rigidly enforcing our exclusion act along the Canadian border. Chinese are brought to Canada for the purpose of entering the United States. When they are shut out, Canadian industries are invaded and the accumulation of Chinese proceeds quite rapidly. If Mexico would now adopt such a measure, the smuggling of Orientals into this country would come to a standstill.

The word "strenuous" is sadly overworked by some of the newspapers, in their remarks on the President's tour.

THE PRESIDENT ON TRUSTS.

Mr. Roosevelt's speech at Milwaukee on Friday afternoon discussed the trust question. While his views on this matter have been long familiar to the American public, his Milwaukee presentation is valuable for the excellent and luminous interpretation of the recent acts of Congress bearing on this intricate topic, and the compact resume of the action of the United States courts in stopping monopolistic practices.

He is very strongly in favor of publicity regarding the organization and business of these great commercial corporations, and therefore commends the law creating the department of Commerce of Labor, with its bureau of corporations, which is charged with the supervision and investigation of the organization and conduct of all corporations engaged in interstate commerce. The President declares this law to be "one of the most significant contributions" made in our time toward the solution of the problem of the relations of these great corporations to the people.

He is equally decided in his commendation of the Elkins law, which greatly strengthens the interstate commerce act, by prohibiting the giving, demanding or receiving of rebates, with a preventive remedy by injunction. Another new statute is that under which the Attorney General has the authority to advance the trials of cases under the Sherman anti-trust law, by which the hearing of all such cases will be made almost immediate.

Referring to the action of the United States courts in breaking up illegal practices, the President instances the granting of special low rates by the trunk lines to favored shippers of food products from the west by the great trunk lines, which practice was broken up by the granting of injunctions in fourteen suits against the principal railways of the middle west. The Northern Securities case, which was brought to prevent what would have been practically a merger of the Great Northern and the Pacific roads, thus eliminating competition in transportation between St. Paul and the Pacific, is still pending.

Another instance referred to by Mr. Roosevelt was the investigation into the methods of the beef trust, in which a perpetual injunction was made by the United States circuit court against the principal packing firms, restraining them from combining and agreeing on prices. The smashing of the pool among railways restored to the cotton interests of the South the freedom of commerce and railway competition to which they were entitled. The latest instance he gave was that of the Federal Salt company, by which the price of salt had been raised 400 per cent on the Pacific coast. The injunction obtained by the Attorney General will result in the dissolution of the trust, while the price of salt has fallen to normal.

The President is right when he declares that all this represents a "sum of very substantial achievement." The work was done in a spirit of common sense and judgment, without any hysterical demagogic appeal. He is certainly right when he declares his belief that the great mass of the American people are not opposed to wealth as wealth, but merely desire to see any abuse of combined wealth corrected and remedied; that they recognize the great business combinations "as being in many cases efficient economic instruments," the results of evolutionary progress, and simply desire to see them regulated and controlled so far as may be necessary to subserve the public good.

Among the false and demagogic efforts he places that which proposes to reach the abuses of trusts by means of the tariff. To adopt this would be to follow the foolish plan of the farmer who burned his barn to get rid of the rats. Most pertinently he reminded his hearers that the present prosperity of the country is due to the tariff, and that we can "put an end to the prosperity of the trusts by putting an end to the prosperity of the nation; but the price for such action seems high." Organization and combination is the rule these days, not more with capital than with labor; and the true line of action is not to destroy these combinations, but to do away with the evil in them and make them subserve the best interests of the public.

DR. FUNK AND THE SPIRITS.

Dr. I. K. Funk, the noted clergyman, prohibitionist and publisher, of the firm of Funk & Wagnalls, New York, has been having some ghostly experiences. Some ten years ago, when the Standard Dictionary was in preparation, Dr. Funk borrowed of the late Professor West, a coin supposed to be the "widow's mite," spoken of by Luke, to have a cut made for that work. He failed to return it, and it is now in his possession. The spirit of the professor, it is alleged, asked the spirit of Henry Ward Beecher to aid in its return; the latter invoked the aid of the spirit of a man named Rakestraw, and the latter, through a female medium in New York, asked Dr. Funk to return the coin to the heirs of Professor West.

Were it valuable, numismatically or otherwise, one might see some pertinency in the request; but numismatic authorities are agreed that the coins called the "widow's mite" are frauds, the fake of some conscienceless dealer whose idea of business is to supply a demand, and if there is nothing genuine wherewith to do so, then to manufacture a spurious substitute.

Dr. Funk is continuing his investigations, but is making the mistake of rushing into print before he has completed them. He says that a few nights ago he saw "the clear outline of Mr. Beecher's head and shoulders," and talked with the supposed ghostly visitant for some time. The tenants of ghostland seem to have heard of recent earthly speculations on "the subliminal consciousness," or that which is latent, or of which we have no knowledge except on rare occasions. The ghost that talked with Dr. Funk assumes that this "subliminal self" is the part which persists in ghostland, and attributes to it a far superior degree of intelligence than that possessed by normal man; but did not, unfortunately, explain why, if these subliminal beings know so much more than humanity, they were not aware of the spuriousness of the widow's mite in question, which knowledge would have prevented the raising of a bobbery about it, to the evident discomposure of Dr. Funk.

The wild ducks and geese are coming northward at least two weeks earlier than in the two previous years. Either the birds are off their reckoning, or we are to have an early spring.

ROOSEVELT AT CHICAGO.

The President's address at the Auditorium in Chicago, on April 2, was a clear, frank presentation of the Monroe Doctrine, and the reasons why the people of the United States should maintain and defend it. He pointed out to his audience that it is not recognized as a part of international law and that its value depends alone upon "our will and our strength to make it effective." In other words, we must be ready and willing to fight to prevent any of the European powers from attempting to seize the territory of or to extend their control over, any independent American republic.

Here Mr. Roosevelt interjected a word of warning against bluster and boast, without the power to make our position good. "I would infinitely prefer to see us abandon it (the Monroe Doctrine), than to see us put it forward, and bluster about it, and yet fail to build up the efficient fighting strength which is the last resort alone can make it respected by any strong foreign power whose interest it may ever happen to be to violate it."

This led the President to discuss the propriety and necessity of increasing our navy, and giving its men and officers thoroughly efficient training. He pointed out that it is absolutely impossible to improvise a navy when war breaks out. No war since our own civil conflict—since which has developed the modern steel naval vessel—has ever lasted as long as it takes to build a battleship. We must have the navy before war happens.

He also pointed out that "it is just as impossible to improvise officers and crews as it is to improvise a navy." To send a battleship to war with untried officers and a raw crew would be to invite disaster and disgrace. Officers and men must be trained by long sea service. We must have a powerful navy, manned by experienced officers and crews, as the surest guarantee of peace with the world—and to maintain the Monroe doctrine.

There was nothing in the President's words to which any foreign power could take exception; but it was a statement of the attitude of the United States in her foreign policy which must command the respectful attention of Europe. It is significant that Mr. Roosevelt took this topic for the opening one of the series of speeches he is to make while on his tour, and must lead all thinking Americans to feel that there is a possibility that the Monroe Doctrine may be challenged by some foreign power. As to what that power may be, there was no hint in his words, of course; but as he incidentally discussed the Venezuelan matter, it is not difficult to understand what was in his mind.

THE FRENCH MONKS.

By definitive action of the legislative body, the application of 54 monastic orders to be allowed to remain and teach in France, has been refused, and the government is empowered to order them out of the country—which authority will certainly be used to the fullest extent. This action is not an attack on the Roman Catholic church, nor on the regular clergy of that church, nor on the spiritual authority of the pope over the French church. It is a measure taken solely for the safety of the French republic.

The monastic orders all seem bitterly opposed to republican institutions. For several years the French government has been convinced that, in their schools, their were using their influence against republicanism and in favor of monarchy. While the regular clergy may feel so, their sermons are public and any attack on the government or the republic would be taken up by the authorities. But the teaching of the monks to the boys under their care was in the privacy of their school rooms and hence could not be reached. Said M. Combes, the French premier, in addressing the chamber: "We have a right to refuse legal existence to these congregations who only attack our institutions. The hour is a decisive one. If you do not follow the government in the work we have undertaken, you will be turning back twenty years, and that would be a mistake which I am convinced the republicans of this chamber will not commit."

It is clear that the republican cause is gaining in France. A score of years ago such a radical step would have led to the overthrow of the government.

THE ALBANIAN REVOLT.

The situation in European Turkey is growing very serious. The people of that portion which was ancient Macedonia, the kingdom of the mighty Philip and the mightier Alexander, are nominally Christians. Morally, they are as bad if not worse than the Turks. The mild teachings of the Man of Galilee have no weight with these so-called Christians, with whom religion is a bigoted belief in certain doctrines, and the observance of set ceremonies, with but little influence on personal conduct. The Macedonian revolutionists have the sympathy and support of the people of the Balkan states—Bulgaria, Servia, Roumania and Montenegro—and the latter countries have the backing of Russia.

The Sultan is accused in the latest cablegrams of fomenting disturbances in Albania, in order to have an excuse to butcher the "Christians" of Macedonia. This would seem to be a misinterpretation of events. The Albanians are bigoted Mussulmen, and it would seem their religious fanaticism has been aroused by the fact that the Sultan has made certain concessions to the European powers, in order to preserve peace and avoid a possible dismemberment of European Turkey. They have revolted, and there is a prince on hand who dreams of setting up his throne in Albania.

That the Turkish government is tyrannical and bad to the last degree in its relations to Macedonia particularly, is true. The European portion of Turkey should be divided among the powers in interest, who would give a government which would do justice to all, and strong enough to prevent Moslem outrages on Christians and Christian outrages on the Moslems. Until this is done, Southeastern Europe will continue to be the blot upon civilization it has been for centuries. But in taking any such step, Russia would necessarily gain advantages which would disturb the European balance of power, and this England, Germany and France can hardly allow. It is this political aspect which gives such gravity to the situation.

The star of Senator Cockrell is rising. The same day that the newspapers of the country announce the Missouri senator as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, they also tell of the secret marriage of his 22-year old son to a handsome young lady of 19 years.

CIVIL SERVICE EXTENSION.

The President has made almost a clean sweep of the official positions under the government which were not included in the classified service. Under the new order, there is practically no position not included above the grade of laborer, except those requiring confirmation of the appointee by the senate.

This is a good thing in many ways. It will hasten the time when certain changes in the civil service laws, now appreciated by some, will become necessary. The reaction against the "spoils system," and the effort to make merit the sole reason for appointment, was most commendable, and has been beneficial. But, like so many other efforts at needed improvement, civil service reform has been pushed in certain directions to an unwise extent.

The most notable instance of this is the tendency to exalt the merit system into a thing to be attained for its own sake, and not as merely a means to and end. The real end aimed at was to secure, through examinations, persons competent for their duties, and to give them a tenure of office which could not be disturbed by the mutations of political control. But experience has proved, in the government service, a fact well known to every business employer. A proper education is always a necessity; but it does not follow that the man who can get the highest percentages on an examination is the very best man for a given position. He may be highly educated, yet lack other qualities necessary to his full success.

Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, formerly assistant treasurer of the United States, in a recent magazine article remarks that the civil service rules frequently handicap an official in building up the best possible working staff. He believes that in the future there will be adopted "marked modifications which will give to the head of the department, always after satisfactory academic tests have been applied, far greater freedom of selection and appointment than exists at present." In other words, the applicant must pass a proper examination, but the appointing power will not be compelled to appoint those having the highest marks. We have no doubt such a change will come; and the recent order by the President renders it more certain and more speedy.

THE TRADE BAROMETER.

For almost, if not quite, a half century, the condition of the iron trade has been looked upon in the United States as the barometer of business. The more active the manufacture of iron and steel, the better general business. It is a cheering indication that the conditions prevailing in iron and steel are remarkably strong.

The total production of pig iron in this country during the calendar year 1902 reached the astonishing total of 17,800,000 tons. At the rate of production since January 1, the total for this year will reach at least 20 million tons. There is no let-up in the demand for iron and steel for manufacturing purposes. There is now practically no stock of pig-iron on hand. The total amount at the furnaces at any time during the past month has not been enough to supply the consumption for three days.

Last year there was such a shortage of our production that we had to import over a million tons or iron and steel to supply our own demands. It was believed that these importations would not continue, because of the increased supply here, and the increasing demand abroad. Yet in January we imported 102,000 tons of pig-iron more than in January of last year, 2,123 tons more of bar iron, and 37,387 tons more of steel, in billets and bars. The railroads of the country use about 40 per cent of the steel made in the United States. The mileage of new railway proposed to be built this year is nearly three times that of last year; hence the outlook for a continued and increasing activity in iron and steel.

THE BARGE CANAL.

The New York legislature has passed what is called the 1000-ton barge canal bill. It provides that the state shall issue bonds not to exceed $101,000,000, to be expended in the improvement of the Erie canal so as to accommodate barges carrying a thousand tons. The measure must be submitted to the people at the November election, and if they approve, work will be begun at once.

If the expenditure of a hundred million dollars should result in transforming the Erie canal into an available waterway for lake vessels from Buffalo to New York, it would be a paying investment. But we doubt if any result at all commensurate with the enormous cost would be the outcome of the scheme for a barge canal. The day of small canals is past, except for limited local traffic. The only canals which are now paying investments are those through which vessels can pass without breaking bulk.

The great canal system of Indiana disappeared because the newer business conditions required quicker transportation, and for twelve months in the year instead of seven or eight. The wisdom of the routes selected for the canals of that state is vindicated by the fact that the important ones are now paralleled by great railways. The main stem of the system was the Wabash and Erie, from Toledo southwestward; the great Wabash railway parallels its old route, and the canal was abandoned through Indiana long ago.

The canal system of Ohio is another case in point. They are used to a limited extent, but the tolls do not pay their expenses, and Ohio must, sooner or later, get rid of the burden. Only the conservativism of the people causes the legislature to hesitate to take the decisive step of abondonment.

The fatal defect of a barge canal through New York from Buffalo to the seaboard is the same as that of the present canal—the transhipment of freight from lake carriers at Buffalo, with its additional cost, and the slow transportation. It is evident that a vessel can not go as rapidly through a canal as in the open lake. The banks would soon be washed down. The only canal that would be of real and lasting value would be one large enough to accommodate lake vessels, and the cost of this renders the scheme impractical.

Our fleet will not go to Lisbon, as was intended, but will maneuver in the vicinity of the Azores. The main object is a test of coal capacity and the endurance of machinery. In other words, it is to ascertain whether our fleet is capable of making the European coast our first line of defense, in case of war with any of the powers. Germany no doubt awaits the outcome with interest.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK

Venezuela is Indignant.

One can hardly blame the Venezuelan congress for its indignation at the terms of the protocols for the settlement of the disputes with Great Britain, Germany and Italy. Those terms are humiliating because they deny to Venezuela the usual recognition for national integrity. Pledge is piled on pledge that the agreements will be kept, and it is significant of the straits in which Venezuela was placed that her representative, Mr. Bowen, was willing to give them and President Castro to assent. The fear has been that, when the full nature of the protocols was made known in Venezuela, some blame would attach to the United States for the humiliation to which they subject that republic. Mr. Bowen was primarily United States minister, permitted for this work to serve Venezuela, and the natural course for the unthinking would be to attach blame to the agent and the country to which he belonged rather than to their own governments whose instability and lack of responsibility forced the extraordinary pledges. Of that, however, there is as yet no intimation. The Venezuelan congress is indignant at the protocols and the European governments that insisted upon their terms. Its wrath has not yet reached the United States. But it may be only for the lack of time or the absence of the occasion.

Silver Worries Mexico.

Prominence is naturally given in the message of President Diaz opening the Mexican Congress to a discussion of the disturbance in the exchanges occasioned by the decline in silver. The depreciation in the value of this metal, taken in connection with the fact that other nations using silver as a monetary base meditated changes in their currency system, impelled him, he said, to seek the co-operation of the United States, being already assured of that of China, for the purpose of a joint study of this matter, in order to bring about a fixed relation between gold and silver among the countries employing these different standards. It is interesting to note that a commission has already been appointed in Mexico to consider the question purely from a local standpoint, with the view of defining the policy which would best suit the needs of that republic as regards the employment of silver in its currency independently of what may be determined upon as the result of international negotiations. President Diaz declares that the country, in spite of this and other slight drawbacks, has been, in general, prosperous during the fiscal year, and that the condition of the treasury has been satisfactory.

To Divide Turkey.

Latest of all the rumors regarding the Balkans is one to the effect that Russia, Austria and Italy have a secret plan for the division among themselves of European Turkey and, with a perfect understanding, are pressing for the exclusion of the Turk from the territory north of the Bosphorus. The report has reached Paris and London and, while the officials are indisposed to discuss it, there is a belief that they are treating it seriously. There is a disposition, too, to couple this rumor with the effort at a renewal of friendly relations between Great Britain and France, though how the latter country could be induced to alienate herself from the Russian alliance is not explained. If there is alarm anywhere, it is probably, therefore, more serious in Great Britain and Germany than in France. Such a scheme consummated, would add to the peril of Russian aggression in British India and would make of no avail all the little courtesies that Emperor William has paid to the sultan with the idea of gaining from him valuable concessions to Germany. Besides, the plan, if it exists, directly negatives the principle of the Berlin treaty and destroys the balance of power that was by that diplomatic instrument so nicely adjusted. It has, therefore, been suggested that the British government should take the initiative in securing from the powers new pledges of adherence to that document and new declarations of disinterestedness in the pressure they are now bringing to bear on the sultan to secure reforms. That would be a certain test of the truth of the rumor; but at this time it is not definitely known that the governments concerned put enough credence in the story to make the application.

Telegraph Stocks Weaker.

Weakness in telegraph stocks, more particularly in that of the Western Union company, has followed that wireless telegraph systems are to be developed and put in operation on a large scale and with facilities and methods which, if the plans in that regard materialize, would involve serious competition for the existing wire systems of the country. It is, for instance, asserted by the people who are organizing one of these concerns that within a few months a regular wireless service will be in operation between New York and Chicago and intermediate points, and, furthermore, that business can be done at a profit by the new company on the basis of a charge of one cent for each word transmitted. It is to be recalled, however, that in spite of the achievements of Marconi and the other inventors and scientists now occupied in that field, the commercial value of wireless telegraphy has not been fully demonstrated, and that, as was stated by the working head of the Commercial Cable company at the recent annual meeting of that corporation, there is no assurance that wireless telegraph organizations can supply as regular and reliable a service as that which the public now obtains from the established lines. Still the progress which has been made in that direction has been sufficient to take hold of the public imagination.

Must Fight for Foreign Trade.

A monitory note is struck in the annual review of the world's commerce just issued by the bureau of foreign commerce of the state department. Mr. Emory, the chief of the bureau, suggests that it would be a mistake for American exporters to assume that in order to maintain the position they have won in competition with other nations all they have to do is to go forward on existing lines. Their success has, he says, been more a matter of accident than of design, and has been the result of economic conditions peculiar to the country. Even yet the study of conditions in foreign markets and the intelligent direction of industrial energy to meet them effectively has not gone much farther than the initial stage. On the other hand, signs of a more strenuous rivalry are seen abroad. American machinery and economics in production are being substituted for less effective instruments and methods in many European industries, and demands are being made for the improvement of government facilities for the promotion of trade. In short, European countries are awake to the industrial superiority of the United States and are equipping themselves to meet it. Our importers must, Mr. Emory says, prepare to meet these new conditions if they would maintain the advantages they have secured. It is worth while to draw the attention of the American exporter to the fact that a more searching competition awaits him in the struggle for the world's markets in the future.

Our Stock of Money.

While the money in circulation showed a small decrease for the month of March—amounting to a little over $2,200,000—it exhibited a very considerable expension as compared with a year ago. The total amount in circulation on April 1 was $2,331,737,543, which represented an increase of over $99,700,000 as compared with the like date last year. Among the changes for the year may be noted a decrease of over $12,100,000 in gold coin, and an increase of over $61,400,000 in gold certificates. Standard silver dollars show an increase of nearly $5,370,000, silver certificates a gain of over $14,000,000, and subsidiary silver an increase of nearly $9,600,000. Treasury notes of 1890 show a decrease of over $12,400,000, but United States notes exhibit a gain of over $7,500,000 and national bank notes one of over $24,400,000. The circulation per capita, calculated on the basis of a population estimated at 80,142,000 on April 1, is put by the treasury experts at $29.34, which is an increase of 75 cents per head as compared with the corresponding date last year. It will be seen, therefore, that the expansion in circulation is more than keeping pace with the growth of the population.

Reason Enough.

Philadelphia Ledger.

The boy came into the house weeping, and his mother was naturally solicitous.

"What's the matter, Willie?" she asked.

"The boy across the way hit me," he replied.

"Oh, well, I wouldn't cry for that," she returned. "Show that you can be a little man."

"I ain't crying for that," he retorted.

"Then what are you crying for?"

"He ran into the house before I could get at him."

DON'T LEARN TO PLAY "BUGS."

You may be familiar with this game under another name. In the City hall and criminal court building circles it is called "bugs." That is because the victim who begins to play it gradually succumbs to a strange fascination.

Men who have played three games are considered hopeless. They would rather play "bugs" than eat or pay their debts. They will go without sleep and neglect their work to play the game. They develop a monomania. Hence "bugs."

Half of its fatal attraction consists in the ease with which it may be played. All that is needed is a square of paper—the larger the better for the game—and two pencils.

Two men traveling and looking for amusement can find it ready at hand with these simple materials. Two unoccupied persons wanting to kill an hour and not knowing how, can adopt the game, and the hour will be gone before the players are half aware of it.

It is a matter of record that the two devotees of the game started playing it on a train just leaving Chicago. One man was booked for Galesburg. They played one game and were playing it when the one traveler reached his destination. He was so ingrossed in "bugs" that he refused to leave the train, and the conductor had to put him off. He was winning—score 23 to 29.

It is an enlargement and modification of "fox and geese," or "tit-tat-to," with which most school children are familiar—and most school teachers as a result. A piece of paper is marked off in squares—as many as desired, the more the longer the game—and the object of the players is to get five marks in a row in the squares. They may be connected in any direction. The same mark may serve in four lines if the player be adept. It can be crossed in any direction.

As rapidly as the marks are drawn five in a row the player tallies. He must play a game of defense and offense. He must block his antagonist and build up his own tences.

Two "bugs" players when well in action bear every resemblance to whist or chess players. Devotees of these two games will resent the comparison, but the successful "bugs" player indulges in about as much conversation as the astute whist player.

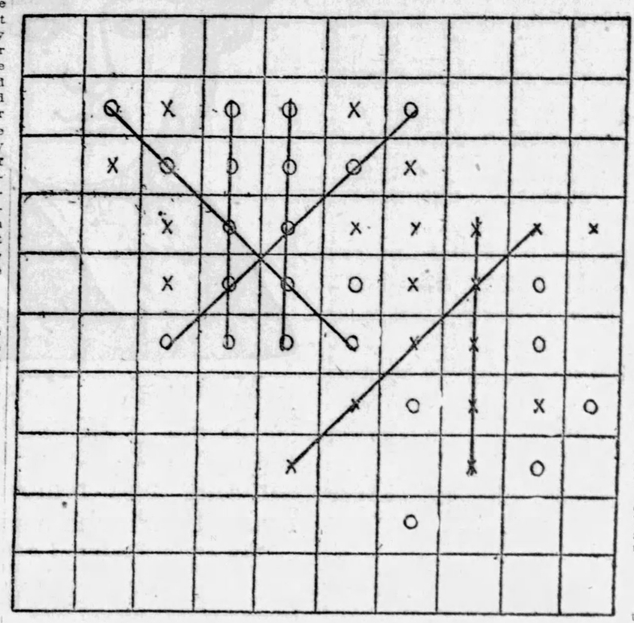
The spectacle of two men sitting opposite each other, industriously, painfully, and cautiously making marks on a square of paper, with all the seriousness which might be given an engineering plan, is apt to produce amusement on the part of the spectator—until the spectator has tried the game.

Having been introduced in the City hall and in the Criminal Court building, the game is spreading. Some of its devotees claim it is contagious and that presently the "bugs" microbe will be found.

It has secured a slight foothold in society circles and has devastated two or three families already.

Once in a while a man, on making the acquaintance of "bugs," exclaims that he used to play it years ago. Probably the name is the only thing which is new about it, but a sufficient test has been made to show that only about one in a hundred knew of it.

It has been tried as a substitute for dice in some saloons, and has been found successful. In that regard it is a temperance plan, as orders result in a greatly diminished proportion when the "bugs" squares supplant the dice box.—Chicago Tribune.



"MUSTACHED" WOMEN OF YEZZO

The Ainus, the original inhabitants of Japan, live in the Island of Yezzo. The race has become so reduced that there are now not more than sixteen or seventeen thousand of them left in the country.

The most noticeable peculiarity about Ainu women is that they have tattooed upon their upper and lower lips what resembles a mustache. The women are not considered attractive, and their matrimonial prospects are quite injured without this decoration, as it is considered. This mustache is begun when the girl is quite a child. It is done gradually, a little each year, until it extends partly across the cheek. The material used is the soot which comes from burning birch bark. The face is cut and the black is rubbed in. Afterward it is washed in a solution of ash bark liquor to fix the color.

The Ainu women are usually finely formed, straight and well developed—with small hands and feet. Their eyes are a beautiful soft brown, their hair black and most luxuriant and their complexion olive, with often a deep, rich color in the cheeks.

The native cloth—of which the garments shown in the picture are made—is woven from the fiber of the bark of the elm tree.

WALKING LEAVES.

No, it isn't vegetable matter, although the closest scrutiny only disproves it. This is one of the most wonderful of all insect imitators, the "walking leaves" of Java, bugs that counterfeit green leaves so remarkably that the eye is deceived, even on the closest view.

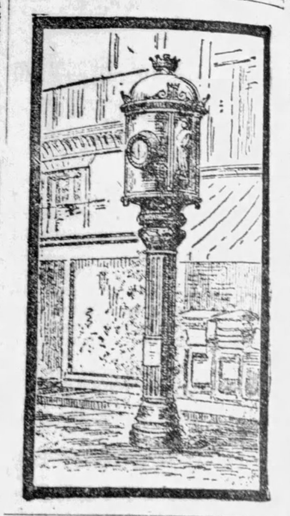
Equly extraordinary, the coloring matter in these insects has been proved by analysis to be practically the same substance as the chlorophyl, which gives the green hue to real leaves.

In Java the natives believe that the bugs are actually transformed leaves, having originated as buds on the trees.

There is a so-called "leaf butterfly" which resembles any other butterfly when fluttering about, but when it alights upon a branch it holds its wings in such a manner that they look exactly like a leaf, even showing the "ribs" thereof.

AMBULANCE PAMP POST.

In that city of innumerable public conveniences, Paris, one of the novelties is a street contrivances is an ambulance in a lamppost. The French capital has recently been supplied with several examples of what is called a 'phare de secours," or first aid to the injured lighthouse. It consists of an ornamental bronze pillar, about fifteen feet in height,



with a round, overhanging top resembling that of a lighthouse and containing a clock face barometer and three transparent pictorial advertisements revolving by clockwork and lighted by gas from within. In the base of the pillar is a letter with printed directions for affording first aid to the injured.

In case of a street accident the stretcher may be obtained immediately by breaking a small glass window just above the letter box, removing a key and unlocking the receptacle.

SCORPION HUNTER.

A scorpion hunt in the Nile delta is thus graphically described by a recent traveller, R. Talbot Kelly: "As we were sitting on our doorstep in the cool of the evening, we saw queer looking dark spots moving up the walls of the house. Presently a man appeared with a lantern on his head and a rapier-like weapon in his hand, and fell to attacking the spots. Coming nearer, we saw that the spots were scorpions. The man neatly spitted them, one by one, each new one shoving its predecessors up the blade, until the weapon was full to the hilt. Then, the man drew the rapier through his fingers wiping off the dead scorpions into a bag, which he subsequently emptied into the canal."

SEVEN SENTENCE SERMONS

Where a man can live, there he can also live well.—Marcus Antonius.

If thou hast yesterday thy duty done,
And thereby cleared firm footing for to-day,
Whatever clouds make dark Tomorrow's sun,
Thou shalt not miss thy solitary way.
—Goethe.

After crosses and losses men grow humbler and wiser.—Franklin.

Every cup that holds a self-sacrifice is a Holy Grail.—Lymon Abbot.

Let knowledge grow from more to more,
But more of reverence in us dwell,
That mind and soul, according well,
May make one music as before,
But vaster. —Anon.

When we turn away from some duty or some fellow creature, saying that our hearts are too sick and sore with some great yearning of our own, we may often sever the line on which a divine message was coming to us.—Annie Keary.

May I reach
That purest heaven—be to other souls
The cup of strength in some great agony,
Enkindle generous ardor, feed pure love,
Beget the smiles that have no cruelty—
Be the sweet presence of a good diffused,
And in diffusion ever more intense!
So shall I join the choir invisible,
Whose music is the gladness of the world. —George Eliot.

Her Name.

"I'm losted! Couldn't you find me, 'lease?"
Poor little frightened baby!
The wind has tossed her golden fleece,
The wind has scratched her dimpled kneees;
I stooped aand lifted her with ease,
And softly whispered, "Maybe."

"Tell me your name, my little maid;
I can't find you without it."
"My name is Shiney-eyes," she said.
"Yes, but your last." She shook her head.
"Up to my house ey never said
A single thing about it."

"But, dear," I said, "what is your name?"
"Why, didn't you hear me told you?
Dust Shiney-eyes." A bright thought came;
"Yes, when you're good; but when they blame
You, little one—it's just the same
When mamma has to scold you?"

"My mamma never scolds," she moans.
A little blush ensuing,
"'Cept when I've been a-frowing stones.
And then she says," the culprit owns,
"Mehitable Sapphira Jones.
"Wnat has you been a-doing?"
—Western School Journal.

Wanted a Pass.

General Manager House, of the United railways of Baltimore, recently received the following letter, together with a 5-cent piece:

"Dear Sir—A few days ago I took one of your cars to my home on Gilmor street. The car was crowded and the conductor failed to reach me. I left at my corner, the conductor being too far in front to pay him, and I inclose the amount of my fare, which would have been sent you sooner, but for the fact that I have been out of the city."

Mr. House reported the occurrence to the directors of the road, and by their instruction sent the honest patron an annual pass, with a letter remarking on the unusual nature of the case. The honest patron told a neighbor, who spread the news, and the next development was the receipt of another letter containing a 5-cent piece and this bit of gushing confidence:

"Dear Mr. House—I neglected to pay my fare yesterday, and inclose it. Please send me a pass."—New York Times.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Take Your Choice

1 Quart $1.00 or 4 Quarts $3.20

WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES IN EITHER CASE

For years we have been telling you about the goodness of **HAYNER WHISKEY.** Now we want you to **TRY IT.** We are willing to lose money to get you to do so, for we know if you only try it you will always buy it, just as our half-a-million satisfied customers are now doing. Remember, we have one of the largest distilleries in the world. We are the largest bottlers of whiskey in the world. We have more whiskey in our eight Bonded Warehouses than any other distiller in the world. There is more **HAYNER WHISKEY** sold than any other brand of whiskey in the world. We have been in business for over 37 years and have a capital of $500,000.00 paid in full so you run no risk when you deal with us. Your money back at once if you are not satisfied. Don't forget that **HAYNER WHISKEY** goes direct from our own distillery to you, with all its original strength, richness and flavor, thus assuring you of perfect purity and saving you the enormous profits of the dealers. You cannot buy anything purer, better or more satisfactory than **HAYNER WHISKEY** no matter how much you pay.

Don't forget that a **HAYNER** quart is an honest quart of 32 ounces, 4 to the gallon. It takes 5 of the ordinary so-called "quarts" to make a gallon. We give one-fourth more in every bottle, reducing our price just that much.

Direct from our Distillery to You

HAYNER WHISKEY

Saves Dealers' Profits—Prevents Adulteration

Send us **$1.00** for **ONE QUART** or **$3.20** for **FOUR FULL QUARTS of HAYNER SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE** and we will pay the express charges. We ship in a plain, sealed package; no marks to even suggest contents. When the whiskey reaches your home, try it, sample it thoroughly. Then, if you don't find it all right, perfectly satisfactory in every way and better than you ever had before or can buy from anybody else at any price, ship it back to us at our expense and your money will be promptly refunded. Isn't that fair? We stand all the expense if you don't wish to keep the whiskey. **YOU** risk nothing. We ship one quart on your first or trial order only. All subsequent orders must be for at least 4 quarts at 80 cents a quart. The packing and express charges are almost as much on one quart as on four, and even at $1.00 for one quart we lose money, but we want you to try it. **We would prefer to have you order 4 quarts for $3.20, for then we would make a little profit and you would also save money.** But take your choice. $1.00 for 1 quart or $3.20 for 4 quarts, express prepaid. Your money back if you're not satisfied. Write our nearest office today.

FREE IF YOU MENTION THIS PAPER WE WILL SEND YOU A GOLD-TIPPED GLASS AND CORKSCREW **FREE**

Trial Orders for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington or Wyoming must be 1 QUART for $1.25 by EXPRESS PREPAID. Subsequent orders on the basis of 4 QUARTS for $4.00 by EXPRESS PREPAID, or 30 QUARTS for $16.00 by FREIGHT PREPAID.

ESTABLISHED 1866 DAYTON, OHIO — **THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY** — DISTILLERY TROY, O. ST. LOUIS, MO. ST. PAUL, MINN. ATLANTA, GA.

OFFICIAL PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

THE ROOSEVELT PORTRAIT BY JOHN S. SARGENT.

By courtesy of Collier's Weekly, from a special photograph authorized by the President and Mr. Sargent. Copyright, 1903, by Collier's Weekly.

The above is from a photograph taken of the painting made by Mr. John S. Sargent, of President Roosevelt. This is the official portrait of the President, and will hang in the White House in the Gallery of Presidents.

HAVANA IS WORLD'S CIGAR-BOX.

Havana, Cuba, March 31.—Havana is the cigar box of the world. The several hundred factories work up more of the odorous weed into cigars and cigarettes than is put out in any other spot on this big, round earth. The nimble fingers of some 50,000 employes are busy six days in the week rolling and shaping the cured tobacco leaves from the island plantations into the highly relished Havana brands.

Much of the cigar business in this city is in the hands of trusts. The most powerful of these is known as the Henry Clay and Bock & Company. This is an English syndicate and has a paid up capital of $7,000,000. The syndicate owns thirteen of the large cigar factories and also has as many other factories where cigarettes only are made. I took a look through one of the largest cigar shops belonging to this company, and saw the process through which cigars are put from the time they enter the warehouse in the form of big bales of leaf tobacco, until they are ready for the mouth of the smoker.

There are 750 employes in this factory alone. About all of them are Cubans. The stems are removed from the leaves by women who range from young girls to the shrunken and gray-haired. Their earnings average about eighty cents a day. The cigars are made by boys and men. They sit side by side at long desks in large rooms, each busily engaged at his work. The entire force will finish 100,000 cigars each day. Their wages average about $2.50 a day, though some of the more skilful earn double that amount. Most of the cigar workers are middle-aged men, but there is quite a sprinkling of boys, some as young as eight years. The laws governing child labor in Cuba are very lax.

All grades of cigars are made. Some bring very high prices. I was shown some large cigars that are sold at wholesale at $1,500 per thousand. The retail dealers in London and the United States ask three dollars each for this brand of Havanas. The cuttings from the table and floor are swept up and turned into cigarettes, as is also much of the inferior tobacco. The cigarette departments are busy places. The labor is done by girls. They operate the cigarette machines, which are cunning devices. Each one will turn out 500,000 completed cigarettes a day.

The larger cigar factories are owned by German, English and American capitalists. The Havana Commercial company is an American syndicate with a capital stock of $20,000,000. Eleven cigar factories purchased at a cost of nearly $4,000,000 are under their control.

The annual export trade of Havana cigars and leaf is something enormous. The high water mark was reached in 1889, when 250,000,000 cigars and 30,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco were sent abroad. The insurrection on the island considerably reduced the output during later years; but with the restoration of the plantations and the opening of all departments of the tobacco industry, the Havana factories are rapidly regaining their former activity. During the first week of the present month 3,489,444 cigars, 663,085 packages of cigarettes and 3,863 bales of leaf tobacco were shipped from this port to foreign markets.

There are no bull fights in Cuba now. The cruel Spanish sport which had entertained multitudes of gloating spectators every Sunday for more than a hundred years, was wiped out by the Americans during their late military occupation of the island. It was on October 10, 1899, that General Brooks, then military governor, issued an order prohibiting bull-fighting and fixing a penalty of $500 for its violation. The order was immediately obeyed but not without considerable muttering on the part of those who felt themselves suddenly cut off from what they held as their national sport.

The two bull rings in Havana, where thousands of Spaniards, Cubans and negroes had gathered for several generations to witness the inhuman torture of dumb animals, became silent and deserted. A short time ago fire consumed the large amphitheatre, situated just outside the city limits, blotting it and all its hideous associations of cruelty and torture from the face of the earth. The remaining bull ring, on the opposite side of the harbor, now stands as a significant monument to the humane work wrought by the American forces while in control of Cuban soil.

Even cock fighting was catalogued as a crime in the code of the American military regime. Several attempts have been made by the Cubans to have this game, so dear to their hearts, reinstated, but they have not met with success. A few days ago the attention of the civil governor was called to the fact that cock fighting was being secretly carried on by a clique of sports near this city. The authorities have been directed to ferret out the violators of the law.

Another Latin-American statesman has announced himself as opposed to foreigners securing titles to a bit of earth within the domain over which his nation wields sovereign power. This time it is Senator Menuel Sanguily, whose bill, introduced in the Cuban senate, provides that henceforth it shall be forbidden for any foreigner to acquire land within the confines of Cuba. The bill is evidently meant to head off the invasion of

SEN. MANUEL SANGUILY.

Americans, who are coming into the island and buying big tracts of virgin soil for their own use or for speculation.

In explaining why he now seeks to have so radical a measure passed, Senator Sanguily said to your correspondent that not a day passes without the report of sales of hundreds and even thousands of acres of Cuban soil to foreigners, the greater number of whom are from North America. These people pour over the island with the purpose of making themselves owners of the land. He said that very recently an American purchased 75,000 acres from a Cuban planter, and that it had been announced that the sugar trust in the United States had increased its funds by some $15,000,000 to buy good cane-producing soil in Cuba, and thus increase its annual output of the saccharine product. Excessive immigration of foreigners would endanger the dominion of natives of the island, says the distinguished senator, and also take away their language as well as their social and political prominence. The transfer of the landed wealth would inevitably pave the way to a final fate of the Cuban country in the presence of which laments would be useless.

But Senator Sanguily's grave apprehensions as to the usurping power of the foreigner are not shared generally by his colleagues, and the door of this fair isle will undoubtedly continue to stand ajar in welcome to any enterprising Yankee who may come here to invest his dollars in property, real or personal, as his judgment may dictate.

The trade treaty also, while under discussion in the Cuban senate, was heavily bombarded by the eloquent and spirited senator in the face of the fact that it was shown that the treaty, when in operation, would result in a trade balance of $6,000,000 annually in favor of the little republic. After the vote ratifying the treaty on the part of Cuba had been taken, the senator, in explaining why he entered a negative vote, said that he had become convinced that to ratify the treaty was the plain duty before the senate, but that he voted against it on account of personal pride, owing to a difference existing between himself and President Palma about which the public could not be informed.

The queer attitude taken by Senator Sanguily in regard to the treaty is causing a great deal of caustic comment, and is gaining for him the unenviable reputation of being a vacillating statesman.

The markets of Havana are busy centers of trade. There are a half dozen of these points of distribution situated at various places throughout the city. The Tacon market is the largest of these supply centers. The building is a substantial two-story stone structure covering an entire square about five acres in extent. It is completely surrounded by a colonade, the massive pillars reaching above the second story. Small mercantile shops, in which about every variety of goods is on sale, open upon the colounade. A wide entrance at the center on either side leads to the interior of the building. Here is an immense court across which the stalls of the sellers range in long succession. Walk up and down along the intervening aisles, and you will see such a variety of fruits, vegetables, meats and fish as possibly have never been equaled elsewhere by the exhibition of an agricultural society. There are fruits on sale grown in this tropical climate and on Cuba's magic soil, of strange and unfamiliar forms and coloring, even the names of which are seldom heard among the people of the temperate zones. Here are zapotes, rose apples, custard apples, star apples, maneys, anyons, aguacates and zapocillas, each of which has its own peculiar flavor and some very tempting. Of garden vegetables there is an abundance on sale every day in the year, green and fresh, direct from thousands of truck gardens immediately around Havana.

JESSE HUBER.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

President Roosevelt's Speech in Chicago on Our Navy.

Chicago, April 6.—Six thousand people, in a hall the seating capacity of which is but five thousand, gave enthusiastic greeting to President Roosevelt when he stepped upon the stage of the Audiorium last night. The great building has held many a throng, but never one that was more hearty and unstinted in its applause for any man than the crowd that filled it last night. From the first floor to the roof it was packed to its utmost capacity. Every seat was occupied, and, although the aisles were kept clear, all the space in the lobbies and on the stairways was taken, and even the passageways leading to the hall from the lower floors were jammed with hundreds of men, who were utterly unable to hear a word of the President's address.

The President spoke in part as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—Today I wish to speak to you, not merely about the Monroe doctrine, but about our entire position in the Western hemisphere—a position so peculiar and predominant that out of it has grown the acceptance of the Monroe doctrine as a cardinal feature of our foreign policy; and in particular I wish to point out what has been done during the lifetime of the last Congress to make good our position in accordance with this historic policy.

"Ever since the time when we definitely extended our boundaries westward to the Pacific and southward to the Gulf, since the time when the old Spanish and Portuguese colonies to the south of us asserted their independence, our nation has insisted that because of its primacy in strength among the nations of the Western Hemisphere it has certain duties and responsibilities which oblige it to take a leading part thereon.

"We hold that our interests in this hemisphere are greater than those of any European power possibly can be, and that our duty to ourselves and to the weaker republics who are our neighbors requires us to see that none of the great military powers from across the seas shall encroach upon the territory of the American republics or acquire control thereover. This policy, therefore, not only forbids us to acquiesce in such territorial acquisition, but also causes us to object to the acquirement of a control which would in its effect be equal to territorial aggrandizement. This is why the United States has steadily believed that the construction of the great isthmian canal, the building of which is to stand as the greatest material feat of the twentieth century—greater than any similar feat in any preceding century—should be done by no foreign nation but by ourselves. The canal must of necessity go through the territory of one of our smaller sister republics. We have been scrupulously careful to abstain from perpetrating any wrong up any of these republics in this matter. We do not wish to interfere with their rights in the least; but, while carefully safeguarding them, to build the canal ourselves under provisions which will enable us, if necessary, to police and protect it, and to guarantee its neutrality, we being the sole guarantor."

After giving a history of the trouble in Venezuela over the cdaims of Great Britain and Germany, the President said:

"Both powers assured us in explicit terms that there was not the slightest intention on their part to violate the principles of the Monroe doctrine, and this assurance was kept with an honorable good faith which merits full acknowledgment on our part. At the same time, the existence of hostilities in a region so near our own borders was fraught with such possibilities of danger in the future that it was obviously no less our duty to ourselves than our duty to humanity to endeavor to put an end to that. Accordingly, by an offer of our good services in a spirit of frank friendliness to all the parties concerned, a spirit in which they quickly and cordially responded, we secured a resumption of peace—the contending parties agreeing that the matters which they could not settle among themselves should be referred to The Hague tribunal for settlement.

"The Monroe doctrine is not international law, and though I think one day it may become such, this is not necessary as long as it remains a cardinal feature of our foreign policy, and as long as we possess both the will and the strength to make it effective. This last point, my fellow-citizens, is allimportant, and is one which, as a people, we can never afford to forget. I believe in the Monroe doctrine with all my heart and soul; I am convinced that the immense majority of our fellow-countrymen so believe in it; but I would infinitely prefer to see us abandon it than to see us put it forward and bluster about it, and yet fail to build up the efficient fighting strength which in the last resort can alone make it respected by any strong foreign power whose interest it may ever happen to be to violate it.

"There is a homely old adage which runs: 'Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far.' If the American nation will speak softly, and yet build and keep at a pitch of the highest training a thoroughly efficient navy, the Monroe doctrine will go far. I ask you to think over this. If you do, you will come to the conclusion that it is merely plain, common sense, so obviously sound that only the blind can fail to see it, and only the weakest and most irresolute can fail to desire to put it in force."

WABASH INJUNCTION.

It Is Dissolved by Judge Adams of the U. S. Court.

St. Louis, April 1.—In the United States district court today Judge Elmer B. Adams handed down a decision dissolving the injunction granted March 8, restraining officials of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Firemen and Railroad Trainmen and other labor leaders from influencing in any way or ordering the men employed on the Wabash system to strike.

The temporary injunction was granted by Judge Adams, on allegations made by officials of the Wabash system that the defendants were conspiring to interfere with interstate traffic and in the transmission of United States mails.

In his decision, Judge Adams first analyzes the bill of complaint upon which the provisional restraining order was issued, showing that the charge was that the defendants had entered into an unlawful and malicious conspiracy to secure recognition of their brotherhoods by falsely representing that the employes of the railroad who were members of the brotherhoods were dissatisfied with their wages and conditions of service when they were in fact entirely satisfied and contented with the same; that defendants were about to exercise their powers as supreme and controlling officers of the Brotherhoods of Firemen and Trainmen to force an undesired strike upon the men who were members of their organization; that defendants threaten and were about to enforce their demands to execute their conspiracy by preventing the railroad from performing duties as carrier of interstate commerce and the mails of the states by preventing their members who were working for connecting lines from handling the traffic of the railroad and thus preventing such connecting lines from interchanging traffic with and affording the Wabash the facilities therefore required by the interstate commerce act.

Within the time allowed by the restraining order, defendants duly appeared and filed their sworn answer, denying the alleged conspiracy in all its phases and particularly denying any purpose to interfere with interstate commerce or the mails of the United States, and especially denying that the employes were satisfied with wages and conditions of their service; and denying the practice of any and all coercion or false representations to bring about a strike avering that the only purpose of the present defendants in consenting to a strike was to better the condition of their members who were in the employment of the railroad, by the exercise of their undoubted right to peacefully withdraw from such service until such time as their demands for wages, etc., should be conceded.

The question now is, whether upon all of the proofs before it the court should award a permanent injunction or set aside the provisional restraining order already made.

The court, after fully considering all the proof, finds that the statements of the bill of complaint, to the effect that the employes were satisfied with their wages and conditions of service are not supported; that irrespective of the question whether the men or the committee of the brotherhoods representing them first suggested the increase of wages and change of rules, the employes themselves, at and for a long time prior to the filing of the bill of complaint, were dissatisfied with their wages and conditions of service and a real difference of opinion existed between the railroad and a large majority of its employes, members of the brotherhoods, with respect to their wages and that the defendants, as officers and committees of the brotherhoods, were fully authorized both by reason of their official relation to their members and also by direct written authority to represent them in the effort to secure higher wages and change conditions of service, and that the proposed strike, instead of being officiously ordered by defendants, was a result of the vote of the employes, acting without coercion and directly authorizing the same.

The court further finds after a full examination of the evidence that the charge of conspiracy to interfere with interstate commerce of the United States or the mail service of the United States is not sustained.

WESTERN HALL OF FAME

New York, April 2.—At the suggestion of Ernest Thompson Seton the directors of the St. Louis fair have decided to establish a western hall of fame, in which there are to be statues of fifty of the men who distinguished themselves in the winning of the West. The selection of those to be honored, it is proposed, shall be determined by popular vote. Those who have been so far mentioned are De Soto, Verandrye, Du Luth, La Salle, Hennepin, Marquette, Des Moines, Boone, Bowie, Bridger, Beckwourth, Breckinridge, Crockett, Carson, Clark, Fremont, Long, Macy, Ross, Pike and Brigham Young.

YOUNG WIFEHOOD

BOSTON, MASS., 152 Shawmut Ave., Oct. 25, 1902.

After I had been married about four months I felt my health generally decline. I seemed to lose the light step and dragged wearily along instead. My appetite failed me and I lost health and strength. I was nervous and had shooting pains through my limbs and stomach while bearing down pains and constant headaches added to my misery. The menstrual flow became more and more profuse and I was unfit to attend to my daily duties. My husband called in three different physicians and I took enough medicine to kill or cure a dozen women, but it all had no effect on me whatever, until I took Wine of Cardui. In a few days I felt a change for the better, my general health improved and at the next time of my periods my flow was more natural and I was in less pain. Gradually I recovered my health and strength and am now in perfect health. I take an occasional dose of Wine of Cardui which keeps me well.

I am happy to give you this endorsement. Bertha Ricker

President, Back Bay Woman's Club.

Why don't you try for the same health Mrs. Ricker has? It is easy to secure if you take Wine of Cardui according to directions. Wine of Cardui strengthens weak and worn-out women of any age and assists the mother and housewife to bear her exacting duties. Wine of Cardui makes women fit for all the duties of womanhood.

It will relieve the pains of irregularity, cures falling of the womb, leucorrhœa, ovarian troubles, and has been known to remove what physicians considered dangerous tumors. Women who use Wine of Cardui do not suffer at the monthly periods. They do not suffer hysterical attacks, because Wine of Cardui gives them strong nerves freed from the irritation of female suffering.

A $1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui purchased from your druggist will keep you free from pain.

WINE of CARDUI

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.

CREAM SEPARATOR FREE

This is a genuine offer made to introduce the Peoples Cream Separator in every neighborhood. It is the best and simplest in the world. We ask that you show it to your neighbors who have cows. Send your name and the name of the nearest freight office. Address PEOPLES SUPPLY CO., DEPT. 178. KANSAS CITY, MO.

SYPHILIS or contagious Blood Poison, producing copper colored spots, pimples, sore throat, aches, old sores, ulcers, hair falling, etc., quickly, positively and forever cured, without the use of Mercury or Iodide of Potash, by the wonderful HERBALIS COMPOUND, a few weeks' use of which makes a clean, healthy being, after complete failure with Hot Springs and other treatment. Full information, and a bottle for trial, sent free of charge to all sufferers. Address, PROF. F. C. FOWLER, New London, Conn.

$5.00 Per Hundred for addressing envelopes, send 2 dime and stamp for full instructions, steady work. C. E. Miller & Co., Dept. S, Ely Bldg., Chicago.

Agents Wanted Sell our $1 bottle sarsaparilla for 50c; best seller; 200 per cent profit; write today for terms and territory. F. H. GREETE, 30 Dearborn St., Chicago.

THE YANKEE AGENT—Six months trial 10c; 50c per year. Helpful, instructive and up-to-date. Best publication for agents. Interesting to everyone. The Yankee Agent, Lawton, Mich.

Copying letters at home, full or spare time, no names to supply, or addressing envelopes, nothing to buy, $20 per thousand, paid weekly. Send addressed envelope for copy of explanation blank. Imperial Co., Liberty Bldg., N. Y.

LADIES To do piecework at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Dept. S, 84 Monroe St., Chicago.

WANTED 10 men in each state to travel, tack signs and distribute circulars and samples of our goods. Salary $60.00 per month. $3.00 per day for expenses. KUHLMAN COMPANY, Dept. A, Atlas Block, Chicago.

PRICES REDUCED FOR 60 DAYS.

$4.00 Vapor Bath Cabinet $2.25 each
$5.00 Quaker " " 2.50 each
$10.00 " " " 5.10 each
$1.00 Face & Head Steam. Attch. 65c
Quality best. Guaranteed. $2. Book Free with all Quakers. Write for our New Catalogue, special 60-Day offer. Don't miss it. Your last chance. New plan, new prices to agents, salesmen, managers. Wonderful sellers. Hustlers getting rich. Plenty territory. World M'f'g Co., 97 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Youre The Man

But we're after. We propose to ship you a Split Hickory Special buggy and let you use it Free 10 days. You keep it for $47.50. FREE Catalogue of vehicles. Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Station 156, Cincinnati, O.

BOODLE TACTICS

In the Legislature Defeated by Gov. Odell, of New York.

Albany, N. Y., April 1.—The most sensational incident of the legislative session attended the passage in the assembly of the Raines bill, which makes liquor licenses in Manhattan cost $1,200 a year. In Brooklyn the license will cost $750. Throughout the state there is an increase of 50 per cent. in the liquor tax.

Before the assembly convened yesterday Governor Odell summoned sixteen Republican assemblymen to the executive chamber and threatened them with criminal proceedings if they bolted the bill.

"I want to say to you," said the governor emphatically, "that I know all about what has been going on in regard to this bill during the last few days and if the occasion arises which makes it necessary I shall bring the matter to the attention of the district attorney of this county."

This threat explained the presence at the state capitol of a corps of special detectives who were supposed to be guarding the person of Governor Odell. Instead it developed that they had been employed by the governor to spy on certain assemblymen. In this connection it is reported that various members of the assembly were to get from $5,000 to $7,500 each for voting against the excise bill.

The statement is also made that the sixteen men summoned before the governor were warned by legislative leaders that if they attempted to defeat the bill a resolution for a bribery investigation would be introduced tomorrow.

The governor's ultimatum had the desired effect. The bill was passed by a vote of 84 to 61.

The $150,000 boodle fund which the saloonkeepers had raised was of no avail to them. The sixteen of the eighty-nine Republican members of the assembly who were summoned to the executive chamber were bluntly told by Governor Odell that he knew all about the agreement they had entered into to defy the Republican caucus and to defeat the excise bill.

When the governor made this statement the assemblymen looked at one another in blank surprise. It was true they had signed such an agreement, but they did not suppose their action was known to anyone but the opponents of the bill.

"I merely want to say to you," the governor added, "that the excise bill has been made a party measure by the action of the Republican caucus. It is your duty as Republicans, therefore, to abide by the decision of the caucus."

Levee Break Closed.

New Orleans, April 6.—Advices from Governor Warmouth, Magnolia Plantation, today, are to the effect that the break in the levee has been closed.

The Plague Again.

Cairo, April 2.—The Bubonic plague has reappeared in some parts of Egypt. Cholera cases are reported at Alexandria.

RUPTURE FREE 24-page book, photos from life. You should read it. Write today. Dence & Mery, 30 Mery Block, Toledo, Ohio.

SMILES

Good Cheer and Good Food Go Together.

Improper feeding is the source of most human ails. Sick people don't laugh much. It is the healthy and strong who see the sunny side of everything. Pure, scientific food will correct most ailments and bring laughter and good cheer in place of sickness and gloom.

The wife of a physician of Dayton, O., says:—"Before I had finished the first package of Grape-Nuts, which I got at the urgent request of a friend of mine several months ago, I was astonished to find I was less nervous over small matters and worried less over large ones, laughed more readily and was at all times more calm and contented than I had ever been in my life. I found also that the hollow places in my neck and shoulders were filling out and that astonished me as I had always been very thin, as women with starved nerves are apt to be.

"After a time I discontinued the use of Grape-Nuts for two months and found the old symptoms return at once. I went back to the use of the food again and feel well and strong. I can increase my weight at will from five to ten pounds a month by using more or less of the food. Before I was married I was for five years a trained nurse and I have never in all my experience seen anything to act as quickly and favorably as this scientific food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Publishers' Column

The Blade

Premium List

Contains Something You Need.

Send For It.

It Costs You Nothing.

The Blade
Toledo, O.

Our Presidents

From Washington to Roosevelt.

A photogravure production of C. Sear's famous painting This noted painting, which is attracting the attention of the art world, has been reproduced in photogravure in all its splendor, richness, soft blending of shades and tones until each President appears before us as in real life. You can see face to face every President of the nation. This work is richer than half-tone, softer than steel engraving, far more expensive to produce than either. The picture is 18x24 inches, and has never before sold for less than $1.00. Our price to Blade readers is 45c, or with the Weekly Blade one year, 65c.

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

Ladies of the White House.

A Companion Picture to Our Presidents.

This is a genuine photogravure, size 18x24 inches, and is a reproduction of Sant's $5,000 famous historical painting.

If you have Our Presidents picture, then you should have Ladies of the White House also. No American home is complete without these two famous historical pictures. The regular price of this picture is $1.00. Our price to Blade readers, postpaid by mail, is only 45c, or the Weekly Blade one year and the picture for 55c.

THE BLADE.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case		$14.20
Extra for engraved case		$1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case		11.65
Extra for engraved case		.80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case		15.90
Extra for engraved case		$1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case		13.25
Extra for engraved case		.80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case		12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case		9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case		13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case		11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7 jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	12.15
Extra for engraved case	.80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	14.00
Extra for engraved case	.80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons	85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons	$1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons	1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks	3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

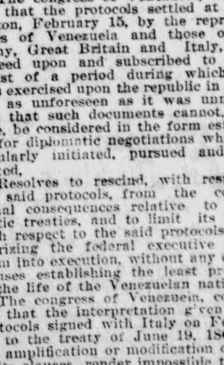
2495 D--Avon Shirt Waist.

Sizes 32 34, 36, and 38 inches bust measure. In this model will be seen a pleasing example of the tucked waist. A fancy strap plait is attached to the standing collar which closes at the middle of back and the corners of strap plait are hooked at shoulder seams, or the corners may be left free. A Duchess closing is arranged

in front of waist, hence the fancy plait may be omitted at the pleasure of the maker. The sleeves are mounted to a novel shaped cuff or a plain band may be substituted. This design will prove satisfactory in woolen, silk or cotton fabrics. A lining is provided which should be omitted when wash fabrics are used. The waist as illustrated is made of pale blue peau de Cygne with strap plait cuffs, etc., of pale cream cloth embroidered in soft pink, blues and greens with pipings of a darker shade of blue panne velvet.

2495B--Child's Apron.

Sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.—This is a simple and dainty apron which will protect the pretty frock. The yoke may be cut from white embroidery and full straight sections form the skirt. The shoulder



ruffles are also of the embroidery and narrow beading outlines the yoke. The most serviceable materials for making this apron are Nainsook, lawn, cambric and gingham, the shoulder ruffle being optional.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements it will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

PROTOCOLS ACCEPTED,

But This Action Not to Be Made a Precedent.

Caracas, April 3.—Congress, in a secret session, has authorized President Castro to fulfill the obligations embodied in the British, German and Italian protocols, but only as an extraordinary act, without giving them legal sanction, so as not to establish a precedent.

The resolutions adopted by congress are as follows:

"The congress of Venezuela, considering that the protocols settled at Washington, February 15, by the representatives of Venezuela and those of Germany, Great Britain and Italy, were agreed upon and subscribed to in the midst of a period during which force was exercised upon the republic in a manner as unforeseen as it was unnatural, and that such documents cannot, therefore, be considered in the form established for diplomatic negotiations which are regularly initiated, pursued and terminated,

"Resolves to rescind, with respect to the said protocols, from the constitutional consequences relative to diplomatic treaties, and to limit its action with respect to the said protocols to authorizing the federal executive to put them into execution, without any of their clauses establishing the least precedent in the life of the Venezuelan nation.

"The congress of Venezuela, considering that the interpretation given in the protocols signed with Italy on February 14, to the treaty of June 19, 1861, and the amplification or modification of some of its clauses, render impossible the continued existence of this treaty, since such action is in flagrant contradiction to some of its original stipulations, and with the principles which, by virtue of the treaty have been mutually observed by both parties,

"Resolves to call on the federal executive to exercise with the shortest possible delay, the power contained in Article 27 of the said treaty, with respect to its denunciation."

Congress has adjourned as a protest of indignant patriotism against the protocols.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

Insures Love and a Happy Home for All

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 863 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and they want every man to have it

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Nothing so increases the degree of spiritual energy as the glow and ardor and joy of doing some little service for another.

Thursday.

The true moment at which to call upon one's self to take any new step in virtue is at the fainting-point, when it would be so easy to drop all and give all up; when, if you do not, you make yourself a power.

Friday.

Conquer difficulties; do not let them conquer you.

Saturday.

Do the duty which comes to you today with all the energy there is within you. Into the effort do not bring anxiety for the morrow for next week for next year.

Sunday.

It is strange but inflexible spiritual law that those who aim at anything short of the best according to their conception, as God has given them light, will sooner or later come to grief.

Monday.

We are too easily cowed by suffering, and quick to whine at all discomforts. But the measure of our difficulties is the gauge of our necessities and we should never turn away from discipline with rueful faces.

Tuesday.

Our higher self has other aims for us than finding an agreeable climate and an agreeable existence.

Success or Failure--- Which?

EMILY S. BOUTON.

There are no failures in life. From the point of view of the world, it is true, some of the greatest successes are counted failures. And, from the point of view of heaven, some of the greatest failures are called successes. But, strictly speaking, from the point of view of cause and effect, in a world which has eternal justice at the heart of it, there are no failures. We reap as living souls the measure of our sowing.—Hugh Black.

"He is a dead failure."

This was a very emphatic expression. Upon inquiry I learned that it applied to a man whose moral qualities none could question; who is a kind neighbor and an excellent citizen; who is always ready to help in any good work; whose integrity is never questioned; but who has never made money, and probably never will, for it is to him a matter of complete indifference. He does not care for the power which it gives, nor for the luxury it allows, and is no respecter of the possessors of wealth upon that ground alone. Nor is he gifted with the qualities which insure acquisition.

I went my way thinking all this over, and wondering when, if ever, our ideals will change so that riches will not be made the measure of success or failure in life. Not that money is to be despised. Not that the wonderful ability which the world's financial kings have shown is not to be admired. The contrary is true. They are masters in their craft, just as a great artist, or an inventor, is in his, but there is this difference in what is produced: Money in itself has no value or grace or inspiration. If it creates anything in its idleness, it is only a miserly desire to accumulate. The work of art on the other hand arouses and cultivates in all who behold it the sense of beauty which refines and elevates. The useful invention adds to the sum of human convenience and comfort. The painting, the carved statue, the great poem in their production have only aroused the creative sense in the individual maker. The acquisition of millions too often excites the brutal side of man's nature, and blunts his perception of the rights of his fellow-men.

Success and failure are, intruth, relative terms. In its true sense, to be successful means to discharge to the utmost degree the duties and responsibilities which life, in all of its varying conditions, brings to the individual. When this is done there is no such thing as failure, for either man or woman.

I know the world of today does not so consider it. It is worshipping the sliming dollar for what it represents of power and influence. It takes no heed of the deep significance of the fact that it is character which will count in the great future, and not money that has no place therein.

Many are the heroic souls that are called failures, or if they are not so named, it is because the world passes them by unnoticed. Their love of truth, their sacrifice of self, their struggles with wrong mean little, so very little, to the multitude intent on gain.

"We met them on the common way,
They passed and gave no sign—
The heroes that had lost the day,
The failures half divine.

Ranged in a quiet place, we see
Their mighty ranks contain
Figures too great for victory,
Hearts too unspoiled for gain.

Here are earth's splendid failures, come
From glorious foughten fields;
Some bear the wounds of combat, some
Are prone upon their shields.

To us that still do battle here,
If we in aught prevail,
Grant God, a triumph, not too dear,
Or strength, like theirs, to fail."

It is, after all, the approval of one's conscience—which is the higher self—that tells the story of our own success or failure. And when we judge of our neighbor, the number of dollars which he can command is only important in forming our estimate through the measure of responsibility which is made his by their possession, and the way in which that responsibility is discharged.

Yet this judgment is not always an easy matter. Many things may come into our neighbor's life to influence his action of which we know absolutely nothing. He may be staggering under a load that would crush us to earth were it ours to carry, and yet appear to be prosperous and happy. It is for this reason that success or failure is something which inheres in the individual and does not belong to his outward circumstances. And sometime the world's ideal will change and bring it to this point of view.

Speaking of money as a standard by which to judge of the outcome of a life reminds me of an amusing skit in the current Century by Ruth McEnery Stuart. It is a monologue and the speaker is a man evidently illiterate, but possessed of a store of good common sense, and withal is something of a philosopher. What he says bears somewhat, though indirectly, upon the question of responsibility.

"No difference 'twixt wealth and riches? Well, maybe they ain't—in the dictionaries. An' maybe they're the same out of it, for all I know, but to my mind they seem two distinc' things. To me wealth seems to stand for prosperity—like it might be distributed—but riches they always seem to be confined to a few. * * * A home of wealth ought to be broad an' piazzared round, with big rooms an' wide front doors with easy-movin' hinges to open to the stranger. But a rich man's residence—why, I don't no more'n say the word befo' I seem to see cupalows an' towers rise up, an' gingerbread cornishes, and stift doors with patent locks an' bolts. To bring it down to a few words, wealth always seemed to me to be abundance in use, an' riches superabundance stocked on shelves."

I am not sure but that is a very good description of the difference between the person who feels the responsibility of his possession of money and the one who looks upon it as something to use only for self and selfish purposes. Further on he is made to say in his own peculiar fashion:

"My idee of a leadin' citizen is the man that leads off in wise counsel an' public benefits. * * * A man that'll put his cupalow money into sidewalks in the back streets his folks don't haf to travel in, an' that'll lead off in singin' in church long with the congregation instid o' setlin' up in his pew, dumb ez a clam, with his ears cocked for choir criticism."

Of course the gist of the whole thought is that the true man or woman will recognize the truth that plenteousness, however obtained, imposes an obligation to others that needs must be fulfilled if the purpose of life, which is its shaping to higher issues, is carried out.

One thing is to be always remembered. This obligation does not rest wholly, or alone, upon the possession of large amounts of money. You and I may warp our own natures by thinking only of self in the disposition of a small income, equally with the man who hoards and spends his great riches for his own gratification. Gifts there are, also—"a plenteousness" that is not counted in dollars—which, in the truly successful life, must be shared with others. Failing to do this the outcome of living is in reality, a failure, however it may appear to the world which does not look below the surface.

The Cozy Corner

A Loyal Iowan.

I am a subscriber to The Blade of only a few months, but with each issue I become more and more interested in the Cozy Corner and the M. G. R.

In this letter, which I address to the Cozy Corner, I wish to say to "T" and others that I think there is too much stress placed upon the word "drunkard." There are other traits in a man's character equally as terrible and detrimental to the happiness of his family as that of drinking. I feel sorry for a woman whose husband gambles or drinks to excess, but if he is loving and kind—and most of these men are—I can see how it might be possible for her to bear this burden, and be quite happy in the knowledge that she loved him and was truly loved by him in return.

The men who do not take an occasional glass of liquor are in the minority, and some of the kindest and best men we know use tobacco and a moderate amount of liquor both. Do not think for a moment that I am upholding intemperance; I consider it one of the greatest curses of our times; equal in heiniousness to tight lacing among the women, but I would rather be the wife of a loving, kind, drinking man than one of those cross-grained, pouting, fault-finding stingy men who are never pleasant to their wives except when in company, or of one who is too contemptibly lazy to support his family, allowing his wife to do that, while he plumes himself on being a "strict temperance man."

Doubtless there are in the world many such instances as those depicted in the story of "Laddie," though none have come under my personal observation, but I have been acquainted with very many men and husbands who do not chew tobacco and who would not taste of even a glass of soda water—unless they were treated to it. I count among my friends a score of women who are obliged to be the bread winners, and not one of them has a drunkard for a husband.

Some say that a drunkard is likely to be guilty of all the bad habits in the calendar; true, he might, but as a rule, is he? I don't know a genuine drunkard, but I do not believe that one could be worse than some of the hypocritical, selfish, sneaking men whom I do know, who pose as "worthy citizens" simply because they do not love liquor.

So, girls, remember that there are other things to think of when you are considering a man as your future life partner, than to say—

"The lips that touch liquor
Shall never touch mine"—

for nothing short of a miracle wrought by the hand of The Sinless One, can transform a selfish man into a good husband. I have been in the millinery and dressmaking business for twelve or more years, and have had a chance to see and study all sorts of husbands, from those who insist upon choosing the hats and gowns to be worn by their wives, even though they know no more than a yellow cat of what is suitable or becoming to them, to the man who doesn't care a rap what his wife wears, or does not wear, so she doesn't trouble him.

And some of the most ardent temperance men, and those who pray loudest in church metings, are the stingiest about allowing their wives to dress as well as the other women with whom they associate. Oh, I tell you girls, a dressmaker can tell you a lot of things about a man's disposition, even though she isn't married.

I have lived in Washington and Oregon for the last ten years, and while the scenery is magnificent, the fruit luscious, and the people very hospitable, my heart still longs for my native state with its rolling prairies and waving cornfields. So in honor of the state I love and for which my heart longs, let me be known in the Cozy Corner as—"Iowa."

The Discouraged Man Heard From.

Dear Cozy Corner friends, I was afraid my last letter would not be printed because I spoke as I did of the girls, but all that I said I know to be true, and I am certain that many boys and young men are encouraged in their bad habits of drinking and using tobacco by the fact that girls will go with them and never show disapproval of their bad habits.

There is a neighbor of mine out here, whose life reminds me of the Mrs. Gray in the story told by "Illinois" of the late M. G. R. Her husband does not believe in God or a hereafter, and refuses to allow their only child—a boy of eighteen years—to attend any church service. He brings liquor into the house and invites in his boon companions to help him drink it, then they all lie around on the floor like hogs, until the effect of their "spree" has worn off, after this his wife has to clean up the house and attend to the wants of her husband.

To the "Occasional Contributor" I will say that I appreciate her kindness in answering my letter, and tell her that we do have snakes around here—large ones, in the grass and in the men's boots too.

"T"'s letter was good, and I have been personally acquainted with girls who said they would rather be old maids than marry a man who drank, but, all the same, they did marry drunkards, knowing when they accepted them that they were so.—"A Discouraged Man."

Cemetery Plants.

For the benfit of "A. M." I would suggest that a Japanese Creeping Memorial Rose, would be the nicest plant for the purpose she mentions. It spreads rapidly and bears lovely white blossoms from July until frost comes. The Killmornock Weeping Willows are nice to plac in the corners of a lot in a cemetery. Hoping this may be of service to some one I will say good-bye.—"S. O.," North Carolina.

An Answer.

Mrs. C. F. Heard—When I make sauer kraut, I wash the cabbage and put it in a tub; then chop it fine with a sharp edged spade, and to each common sized pailful of the cabbage, add one small handful of salt. Place in a cask, or tub, where it can stand until needed, cover and if made right, you will have the best kraut you ever ate.—One Who Never Fails.

A Cure for Erysipelas.

There are two or three kinds of this disease, but if the person who asked for a cure, is troubled with her face swelling and burning as mine did—she will find a cure in bathing it frequently with pure cider vinegar. I nearly lost the sight of one eye from this cause, but since I heard of, and used, the cider vinegar, I have not had any trouble. In connection with this outward application, it is well to take some blood purifier.—Mrs. Emma J. McCusick.

O woman, do not lose your wonted cheer
When three gray hairs upon your head appear!
A word of consolation I'll let fall—
Can they be counted they don't count at all.
—George Eldseye in Good Housekeeping.

Here, There, Everywhere.

To keep a rubber plant in condition it must have plenty of earth, plenty of water, and a shower-bath once a week. When it has dried, after this bath, wipe the leaves and sponge them with milk; this treatment acts as food, as well as making them rich and glossy. A rubber plant should have plenty of light, but no direct sunshine, and care should be taken to prevent the water from standing in the pot; keep the ground moist, but do not soak the roots with standing water.

Palms will not do well unless they are kept free from dust; they should be washed as often as once a week during the winter, and a sprinkling with a hose every day in summer will do them no harm. Set the pots containing palms in a deep dish and water them from the bottom, placing the water in the under dish; this should be supplied with water every day for plants kept in the house during the winter. The palm will drink a great deal of water if it can get it and will thrive on a cold water diet.

If the children are restless on rainy days and at other times when they are obliged to remain in the house the wise mother will provide them with something to do, and there is no simpler and more fascinating occupation than can be provided by having a small blackboard and a supply of colored crayons for them. The older children will be interested in drawing houses and animals and the younger ones will do the best they can to imitate their elders, so that much instruction can be combined with the pleasure.

A Cape Cod housewife is credited with this: "As a change from the usual pork and beans, I soak and cook the beans exactly as if they were to go into the bean-pot; then put them into a shallow earthen dish, pour over them a cupful of hot water, in which has been dissolved one teaspoonful each of salt, mustard and molasses. On top of the beans I lay six pork chops, salted and peppered to taste. Place in a hot oven and let them cook until the meat is browned on one side, then turn it, and when it has browned on the other side the beans will be ready to serve. We like the taste of the fresh meat cooked in this way very much and think also that it improves the beans."

Every housekeeper acknowledges the superiority of aluminum dishes for use in the kitchen, and many are prevented only by the price to banish all tin, iron and porcelain cooking dishes in their favor. A lady writing from New York tells us of another desirable thing in their favor, beyond their cleanliness and smoothness.

She says: "We put all of the silver to be cleaned in an aluminum kettle full of hot water and let it boil for fifteen or twenty minutes, then remove and rub dry with a clean cotton cloth. The kettle will have to be cleaned, as all the tarnish from the silver will seem to be on it, but it is much easier and quicker work to clean one kettle than all the various spoons, knives, forks, etc."

"My diningroom," writes Mary B., of Indiana, "is furnished in dark red; the wall paper is a deep, Indian red ingrain; the carpet, rugs, etc. are red with black figures; the curtains follow the color design, and on the shelves of my china closet—built in the wall of the room—I have across the front of each shelf a strip of dark, red Morocco cut in scallops, and each scallop fastened with a brass-headed tack. The effect is very pretty and in perfect keeping with the red furnishings of the room.

Giving the baby a hot foot-bath every night before you put her to bed, and occasionally during the day if she is unusually fretful, will help her through the trying time of cutting her teeth, by drawing the blood to the extremities and thus relieving the inflammation and irritation of the gums.

If the point is broken from your very best hatpin don't throw it away; place the pin on a hard surface and rub the end with a nail file, turnig the pin so that all sides will be "treated" and you will find the point can be restored equal to new.

If a garment is badly scorched in ironing lay it in the brightest sunshine you can find, and unless the fabric is burned the stain will all come out.

One trouble that takes away the pleasure of possessing eider-down comforters is the trouble and expense of having them washed. If they are cleaned at home they must be ripped apart and after washing the covers and giving the down an airing both must be remade. If sent away to a professional cleaned one might as well buy new. It has been proven, however, that these spreads can be washed in a very satisfactory manner at home without the extra trouble of making and remaking.

For this work a bright warm day is absolutely necessary. If the colors of the cover are doubtful, place the article in a solution of either ammonia or common salt and let it stand for half an hour; this will generally set any color. Then immerse the comforter in a tub of hot soap suds and wash by squeezing rather than by rubbing it. Wring from this water into clear hot water, and from this rinsing hang on a line where it will dry as rapidly as possible. Keep watch of it while it is drying, shaking it and turning it on the line and rubbing the down to prevent it from becoming lumpy. It requires considerable care to make a satisfactory job of it, but it pays for all the trouble when once done.

Silas' Easter Joke.

Written for The Blade.

Old Silas Jones laid down his pipe,
He loved to have it near;
"Tis time," he said, "for eating eggs,
For Easter'll soon be here.
I hear the robbin and the wren,
He says it's sure to rain;
It often does on Easter, yet
He's missed it time again.
I've go to go and see Jim Jones
And tell him what we'll do—
I'm bound this year to sponge my eggs
Off his mum' Stingy Sue.
I've got eggs, plenty of my own,
But Sue's so "plague on" close,
We'll go for Easter dinner there,
It'll be her bitter dose.
So Silas Jones go up and went
A cackling to himself,
Just like the hens that laid the eggs
He had upon the shelf.
He told his wife, then saw his son,
The plans were all well made,
And Silas laughed and said he'd eat
All eggs Sue's hens had laid.
Well, Easterday was bright and clear,
The sun shown down so warm
That Silas went without his coat,
And said 'twould do no harm.
Along with Silas went his wife,
In all her primest style;
And when the son's house stood in sight
He met them with a smile.
They sat and talked till dinner time,
And Silas took a smoke;
A laughing underneath his sleeve
At his "most wondrous" joke.
Sue called them into dinner,
They sat and ate and ate,
Some chicken and some vegetables
That Silas called firstrate.
When dinner was all over,
The men had gone to smoke,
Then Silas, with his pipe in hand,
Thought once more of his joke.
"Izy gum!" he cried, as he grew red,
"I'll bet my wooden pegs,
That neither Sarah Ann nor I
Thought once of Easter eggs."
—Marie L. Buckmeyer, Malta, Ohio.

Marshmallow Dainties.

A short time ago a receipe was given in this column for making marshmallows. Since then requests for recipes using these confections have been received and today we give two or three—one for cake and the other for a sweet sandwich that is very popular for afternoon tea.

Marshmallow Cake.

Cream one cupful of butter with two of sugar; add one-half cupful milk and two and one-half cupfuls of flour into which has been sifted two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Last of all, fold in the stiffly beaten whites of eight eggs. Bake in layers and ice each layer with a thin icing. Spread the layers with marshmallows cut in thin slices and decorate the top of the cake with the whole ones.

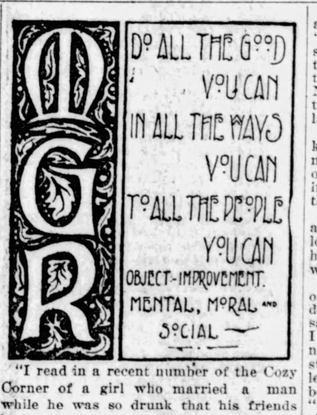
Marshmallow Sandwiches.

Make a filling of sliced marshmallows and finely chopped pecan nuts; spread between very thin slices of bread from which all crust has been removed. Serve with afternoon tea.

Marshmallow Pudding.

Make a rice pudding with eggs, sugar and milk, as usual. Cover with a meringue of the whites of the eggs. On this place sliced marshmallows and place in the oven to brown. As the icing browns the marshmallows will melt, and the result will be sort of a heavenly rice pudding whics hwill Hw with the approval of the most inveterate dyspeptic in the family.

My neighbor met me on the street,
She dropped a word of greeting gay,
Her look so bright, her tone so sweet,
I stepped to music all that day.
* * * * * * *
Yes, this was all. A woman wise,
Her life enriched by many a year,
Had faced me with her brave, true eyes,
Passed on, and said, "Good morning, dear!"
—Margaret E. Sangster.



"I read in a recent number of the Cozy Corner of a girl who married a man while he was so drunk that his friends had to hold him up while the ceremony was performed. Today I read of a couple who appeared three or four times before a clergyman, who refused to perform the marriage ceremony for them because the man was, each time, too drunk to know what he was doing. The last time they came, the clergyman expressed his surprise that such a respectable looking girl was not ashamed to appear before the altar with a man in that condition. The poor girl burst into tears and said she couldn't help it. "And why, pray?" said the good man. "Because, sir," said the maid, "he won't come when he is sober."

That was an interesting letter from "Jess MacDonald," and also the one from "A Westerner." When I read, "Swinging out of your saddle you give good night," I wondered if "he" was not going to unsaddle and care for the pony, but I read on: "An indistinct clatter that tells you he has crossed the bridge," etc. Then I smiled and was not in the least tempted to break the tenth commandment, in this case.

I have a very dear and pretty home. You turn from the road and ride along the private drive, under tall trees until you reach "the little white house" at the edge of the valley and there you find what is, to me, the dearest spot on earth. For Miss Prudence, "New England Girl," and "Geraldine," I send these lines:

"My day has all gone"—'twas a woman who spoke,
As she turned her face to the sunset glow—
"And I have been busy the whole day long
Yet for my work there is nothing to show."

Humbly and quietly all the long day
Has her sweet service for others been done,
Yet for the labor of heart and of hand
What could she show at set of sun?

Ah. She forgot that our Father in Heaven
Ever is watching the work that we do,
And what record He keeps of all we forget,
And judges our work with a judgment that's true.

For an angel writes down in a volume of gold
The beautiful deeds that all do below,
Though nothing she saw at set of Sun—
The angel above had her record to show.
"Irma."

The Member from Massachusetts has the Floor.

The object of my present visit is to shake a little of the old Adam out of a few of our M. G. R. boys. I see that "Bro. Jonathan" is still of the opinion that the girls are to blame for the vices of the young men. He says, "the class of young men mentioned, have a way of making themselves so agreeable, charming, and fascinating that the girls in our best society ignore their vices for the pleasure of their company."

Right here do I take exceptions; I do not believe that any pure, good girl would become charmed and fascinated with such a man if she was aware of his true character. When you see such a girl accepting the attentions of such a man, you may safely decide that either she is too young to realize what she is doing, or she is ignorant of his evil ways and truly believes him to be the model young man he professes to be.

Not so very long ago two of N. E. Girl's best friends accepted the escort of a young man whom they had every reason to suppose was all right, to an entertainment in a neighboring town. Imagine their feelings at finding upon their arrival at their destination, that their escort was considered in that town to be one of the vilest of men. This is by no means a solitary instance of girls being deceived in this way. Even "New England Girl," who prides herself upon her ability to read character, once made such a mistake, but she trusts that neither "Bro. Jonathan," nor any one else thinks she continued to accept that man's attentions after she discovered it. Did he "try to reform," as Bro. J. says they will? Not a bit. He did as nine out of every ten will, and tried to injure "New England Girl's" good name.

I do not blame young girls so much for keeping such company, as I do the young men themselves, or those, who, knowing, of their faults, do not seek some way of informing the parents of these girls—or the girls themselves—of the danger.

"John Jr.," I beg your pardon, but if, as you say, "men were created but little lower than the angels," some of them have taken a good, big fall since they were born.

I was glad "Isabel" came to the rescue of the wife of the man who kept so many dogs. I could forgive her for what she said about me, for that, and all the blame I have for the man's wife is that she did not use the broom stick on the man instead of the dogs. At the time "Isabel's" letter appeared I was patiently trying to be good-natured and look after seven "poor beasts" at the same time, which effort nearly drove me distracted. Since then I've had the care of fifteen members of the canine family—only ten at a time, however; I was fast becoming so ugly that there was no living with me, and Mr. N. E., not feeling able to keep me in broomsticks, was obliged to reduce his dog family. Now I am ardently pleading with him for the life of my favorite pup, while he thinks "we've had enough of dogs." Hard hearted man that he is.—New England Girl.

Here is a member of our M. G. R. who shows some excellent sense; he was refused admittance once, for a good reason, but invited to come again. Instead of feeling hurt, or slighted, as some of our would-be-members have, he has corrected his faults and come again, where he is heartily welcomed. If one really wishes to join the M. G. R., he will not be discouraged, or offended, if his first attempt is not successful. Where would the "improvement" phase of our work come in, if Miss Prudence did not tell you when you had made mistakes?

Dear M. G. R.'s:—I wish you all a very good morning. This is my second attempt to become a member of your circle; the first time I broke one of the rules, in my letter, and Miss Prudence gave me an invitation to "try again," which I do, hoping to be more successful. I will promise to keep all of the rules and regulations and now apologize to the Chaperone for having been so forgetful before.

I am a country boy living in Southwest Virginia, and The Blade is an ever welcome visitor at my father's house. I have read all of the stories and letters with a great deal of pleasure; especially did I like the story of the Lonely Boy and that of The Station Agent. I congratulate each of the M. G. R. authors on their work, and tell them they do not know how much we boys in the country are helped by what they write.—"Virginia Boy."

Just as this M. G. R. column is sent to press, come an Easter Greeting to Miss Prudence, announcing the arrival of the Stork at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Ballard, bringing to them a daughter—Bessie Belle. Every member of the M. G. R. will join the Chaperone in congratulations and good wishes for this little "Miss New England Girl" and for her mother who has been such a welcome visitor in the Merry-Go-Round circle for lo, these many years. We hope that when she comes hereafter she will bring Bessie Belle Ballard with her.

Banner Puzzlers

For February.

New Work—Hawkeye.
Solutions—W. P. E.

WHO WERE THEY?

Concerning the Presidents of the United States, who knows—

The names of those who were not elected by the people.

The name of the one who had not voted for forty years.

The one who was once a tailor's apprentice.

The one who was a famous wrestler.

The one who declined re-election a third time.

The ones who served one day longer than their terms.

The first one born after the Revolution.

The one who was in public service more than fifty years.

The one who was taught to write and cipher by his wife.

The one who was buried at the expense of his relatives.

2.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 14 letters. My 1-8-9-10 is a noise made by some insects; my 4-12-2-6 is not far; my 7-5-3-14 is enclosures; my 7-2-11-5-13 is lighter in color; my whole is what we all desire to be.

3.—RHOMBOID.

X
X X X
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X

Across—1. A large blood vessel. 2. That in which one excels. 3. To delay. 4. Covered with stone or brick. 5. A twist of silk, drawn through the skin.

Down—A vowel. From, or proceeding from. A measure of length. To ensnare. A collection of maps. A mischievous spirit. At the present time. To perform. A consonant.

4.—NUMERICAL RHYME.

One winter's day 7-4-8-3,
Walked out and stood beneath a tree.
The leaves and grass so late alive,
Were lying now 10-11-9-5.
The postman soon came into view,
Which pleased her greatly 1-6-2.
She hurried home with merry zest,
To find my whole, most welcome guest.

5.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote—
"There is room in the halls of pleasure
For a large and lordly train,
But one by one, we must all file on,
Through the narrow aisles of pain."

The full set of puzzles used today was sent by Hawkeye.

Answers to Puzzles of March 26.

1.—Alexander Hamilton.

2.—Words forming double acrostic: Eagle, Caleb, Bible, Adnan, Tyche, Aibis (Zibia), Nagge, Achar. Primals—Ecbatana. Finals—Ebenezer.

3.—21.99+ rods. (See Chat.)

4.—Words forming diamond—M, sod, Satan, motives, David, Ned, S.

5.—The Rose-Noble was an English gold coin, first struck by King Edward III in 1324. The name was given it because it was of the same value as the "noble," a money of account, and was stamped on one side with the figure of a rose. It ceased to be coined after the time of Henry V. It equaled in value about $1.66 of our money.

6.—James A. Garfield wrote—
"There are times in the history of men and nations, when they stand so near the veil that separates mortals from immortals, time from eternity, and men from their God, that they can almost hear the breathings and feel the pulsations of the heart of the Infinite."

Chat.

Banner Puzzlers for March are: Hawkeye for new work, and W. P. E. for solutions.

Correct recitations were given by W. P. E., Hawkeye, Pauline, Robert Roland, Herman Culver and Janice Meredith.

The solution given by Mr. Cranford to his problem answered today is this: To find the distance from the muzzle of the gun to the bird, extract the sq. rt. of 2 times the square of a side; 3 times the square of a side is 480, and the sq. rt. of 480 is 21.909909 ad infinitum.

Elfa says: Someone made a mistake in solution of "width of stream" problem: 2:40::38:760, minus 20 equals 740.

Elfa also says: Commenting on Mr. Paul's solution of the "board problem," Mr. Cranford's first premise is not explained, and many cannot understand it. Here is a shorter rule: To halve a tapering board, add the squares of the end widths, divide by 2 and extract sq. rt. This will be width at dividing place. Add this to either end width, divide by 2, and the number of times this goes into the half-area will be the length of that half. This is the rule of Mean Proportional.

Robert Roland, "Would we had an Oliver!"

Maggie A. Ricker, come in again.

Too Much Attention.

A little sermon which will be appreciated by nurses and doctors was recently preached by a small girl who little knew the bearing of her tale. Her aunt had been ill for a long time, and someone asked Dorothy how the invalid was progressing. The Washington Post thus reports the answer:

"She's sick," answered Dorothy. "She has the worst headaches, and she has to stay in a dark room. But she's got lots of friends, and they try to make her feel better. They come to see her every day to see if there is anything they can do. They send her jelly and things to make her want to eat but she doesn't eat a bit. Then they're always coming in to cheer her up. It doesn't seem to do much good, but," she added, with an effort to speak the speech of her elders, "she bears her afflictions nobly!"

A-FISHIN'

All winter long till Anert came
I'd jes' a-been a-wishin'
'T Spring'd git to hurry up,
So's Sile and me'd go fishin'.
It seems like things don't never come
When folks is in a hurry;
But Sile'd say: "Sho! what's yer rush?
'Till git here, don't you worry."

So yest'day mornin' Sile says, "Bub,
You better tell yer mother
'Bout goin' fishin' bimeby,
With me and little brother.
An' then we digged a can o' worms,
An' rigged out hooks an' sinkers,
An' fixed some floats, an' worked, Sile says,
Jes' like a couple o' tinkers.

Through th' back fence an' down th' lane
That Bixby's cows all follow
We skinned acrost th' pasture lot,
An' come to Sucker Hollow.
An' there when Sile had cut our poles,
An' both our hooks was baited,
We spit upon our bait, an' then
We set down still an' waited.

Bimeby I got a awful bite.
Sile yelled like he was crazy,
An' says, "Hold on till I git there—
Gee-mimy! he's a daisy!"
He grabbed th' pole an' jerked th' line,
An' swung it in a circle,
An' then he yelled, a-laughin', "Gosh!
We've ketched a gol-dumbed turkle!"
—By Truman Robert Andrews.

The Story the Trees Loved Best to Tell.

Near the old Burke road, not far from the Lowery Stand, a group of trees nodded and whispered through the bright summer days. They were arranged in the best possible manner to show off their new clothes and have a good view of what passed on the road. Ah! maybe you smile at this, for there are some people who think that because trees stand securely rooted in the ground they are not wise and could not tell anything if they knew it; but if these people only realized how trees talk among themselves, and also to people who take the trouble to understand them—well!

This particular group were chatting away, and well they might; for, living where they do, they have been in a position to see much of what is now called history.

In the winter they are generally stiff and formal to a degree that might be termed frozen. In the summer how they unbend!—especially when there is a fresh breeze to make them feel good, ruffling their leaves, nodding their heads—yes, and now and then bumping heads in a good-natured way—for all the world like a lot of old ladies chatting over their cup of tea, old gentlemen, too—for truly they talk as much as the old ladies.

One old lady—old tree I mean—had her position a little apart from the others, and it was evident from the first glance that she was an important personage in the tree world. Had she not furnished chestnuts for many a hallow e'en? Had she not withstood the winds and frosts of numerous winters? And standing as she did on the top of the Cumberland Plateau, this coming to a good old age in a perfectly sound condition was nothing to be disdained. To be sure, there was the oak who stood by her side and who always agreed with her in everything she said. He too was old, but look how twisted! The chestnut had the advantage of all her companions; but they—well, they felt no resentment, but gossiped away as they drank their dewdrop tea and shook their leaf-crowned heads at the wind when he passed in too boisterous a manner.

Each afternoon they recalled old scenes and other days, and enjoyed themselves very, very much in tree fashion; that is, all but two white pines that grew tall and straight as they gazed at the stars. They did not care about looking at the crimson roses that grew at their feet and that the other trees so often admired. They only mourned for the past. For while other trees had been very friendly, and the venerable chestnut had explained how she and all the rest felt sad that the little boy and girl were no longer there, and—"If we hadn't the old time we have our memories." But the pines waved their sombre arms and gave a soft, patient sound as if they sobbed to themselves. This after a while annoyed the other trees, and soon it was tacitly understood simply to let the pines live their own life, and the others would do the same. Visitors often came to the old place, and the children would climb up in the arms of the old tree to ask her when her brown chestnuts would be ripe, and who planted the roses, and innumerable other questions, all of which the tree answered faithfully. Some of the questions were about the old time when there was a stage-coach and the Indians who came back to hunt. But the story she loved best to tell was about the little boy and the little girl—how years and years ago, so many it could be called "once upon a time," two families came up from the valley to the cool mountain to find that health and pure air in the rough out-of-door life which their own comfortable homes could not give. They only came for the summer months; but, somehow, they stayed on and on. The rude huts became picturesque homes, and soon the travelers—and there were many—would lean from the windows of the stage, as that vehicle rumbled by, to admire not only the two homes but also the two little tots at their play; and the brown eyes of the little girl would look lovingly up to the fearless gray eyes of the little boy, and she would not be afraid as the great horses passed.

One autumn the chestnut and oak trees were speaking in low tones of the coming winter, for the wild geese had passed early and there was every other indication that there would be much cold weather. In their talk they paused, as they alway did, to listen to the children at what the trees supposed was their play; but no, they were digging away and the little boy was talking so earnestly to the little girl but she shook her head and said, "No, no; not before the roses bloom."

"Why wait?" the little boy asked; "we love each other."

"Yes, but I think it is best so."

And the little boy, who had grown so strong, would take the little girl's hand in his and looking down in her eyes would say, "It shall be as you wish."

And they waited. This conversation, so the trees say, was repeated until they were quite sure there would be a wedding almost any day.

The roses were very small when they were planted, so the little boy had to wait a long time.

Listen! What was that? A bugle call! "To arms!" it played. What proud days! There were drilling and drum beating from morning until night. Then came orders "to march." The little boy who had helped plant roses wrote "Captain" before his name. It was merely a handful of men, but their young hearts beat strong and brave under their gray jackets.

A roll from the kettle-drum, a flourish from the bugle, a pause, and ah! the chorus that rang out:

"Hurrah! Hurrah! For Southern rights, hurrah! Hurrah for the bonnie flag that bears a single star!"

As the boys passed down the road they heard a girlish voice ringing clear the echo of their song. They did not notice or show they saw the teardrop on their captain's shoulder—the one of many that baptized the loved gray.

Months passed. The bushwhackers and guerillas are abroad in the mountains; the trees shuddered, for they did not know what minute they might be cut down just for spite.

A year passed, and then—what a flutter of excitement in the little house.

At headquarters a furlough had been filed. Then—steps on the gravel walk. Somehow the little girl's ears were very quick. She certainly must have been listening—although she appeared so busy. At this part of the story the trees always fluttered their leaves and drew close to one another, for such memories will make hearts, though of oak, young again—and there was a memory of a slender girlish form all in white, with a bunch of bright red roses at her belt, running to meet a broad-shouldered young fellow in gray. And would you believe it? She wasn't one bit shy, but just put her arms around his neck and kissed him, before the trees and everybody!

Then there were letters of marching and counter-marching, of camp-fire scenes and of hot skirmishes; letters telling, too, of promotions. And all this time what a dearr soul the little girl was, and how many, many socks she knit for her boys in gray; for she considered the entire company her especial property.

Such droll times they were! Parched corn played it was coffee, and housekeeping in general was carried on in a queer manner.

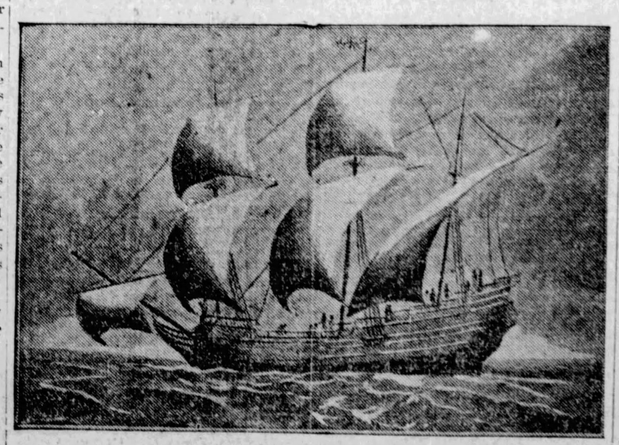
"What became of the little boy and the little girl?" a curious youngster had once asked.

"Why, the idea!" answered the chestnut. "Every year do you not hear of the wonderful outing in the spring and the nut-gathering in the fall? And who but the 'little boy' and the 'little girl' would come here for such things? They are very grand people now, and live in a fine house (so one of the children told me) in the city."

Hark! This is the vesper note of the whippoorwill. The crickets and the frogs have begun their song for the flowers to go to sleep. A slight breeze comes and gently rocks the trees. The silver crescent of the new moon rises and seems to rest itself on the tops of the pine trees. Not far from the moon a bright star swings out from the deep blue of the southern sky, to keep watch. The trees and the flowers sleep.—Elizabeth E. Wright in Mind.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

A Ship of History



THE MAYFLOWER.

The ship that brought from England the first settlers of Massachusetts, known in history as the Pilgrim Fathers. The photograph was taken from a model of the Mayflower in the United States Museum at Washington.

CHILL TONIC AND DOCTOR'S BILLS
Painkiller
CURES THEM ALL

ON SHILOH FIELD.

Indiana Dedicates Monument to Her Gallant Sons.

Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 6.—On the battlefield of Shiloh today occurred the formal dedication of twenty-one monuments erected in accordance with a resolution of the general assembly of Indiana, in honor of Indiana regiments and batteries which took part in that historic struggle. These monuments are constructed of Indiana oolitic limestone, and are so massive that an entire train of twenty-one cars was required to transport them. They mark the spots at which the hardest fighting was done by the several organizations, the services of which are thus commemorated. Today is the forty-first anniversary of the battle. Nearly one thousand Indianians were present, coming by special trains from Indianapolis to Danville, Tennessee and thence by a fleet of boats to Pittsburg Landing.

The exercises were held on the field this morning beginning at ten o'clock. General Lew Wallace, who commanded a division in the battle of Shiloh and has won world-wide fame as an author, presided. The monuments were turned over to the governor, by Colonel J. S. Wright, of Rockville, Indiana, on behalf of the monument commission. Governor Durbin in turn, formally presented them on behalf of the state, to General William Carey Sanger, assistant secretary of war, representing the national government. Addresses were delivered by Governor James B. Frazier, of Tennessee, Colonel Josiah Patterson, of Memphis, and Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana. James Whitcomb Riley read a poem.

Gov. Durbin said in part:

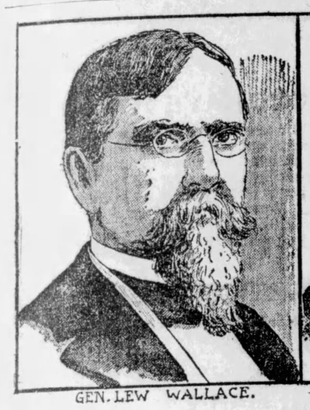
"On behalf of the people of Indiana I receive these monuments, and in their name I thank you for the energy and intelligence with which you have discharged your important duty. Here through the centuries shall stand these silent sentinels of valor, enduring as the hills, typifying in their rugged strength the stubborn courage of those Indiana soldiers who, when night fell on a field of terrible disaster, rested upon their arms with resolution in their hearts, and on the morrow rose with a spirit unsubdued and unconquerable to carry their country's flag to splendid victory.

Shiloh! What memories that name brings across the years to those of the generation upon which God laid the duty of solving in a half hundred long, terrible months of sorrow and sacrifice, the problem of the nation's destiny. To those survivors of this battle whose happy fortune it has been to witness not only the Union's restoration, but its growth in greatness to a place among the powers of the world undreamed of forty years ago, it recalls a roar of battle more terrible than ever before had thundered in the Western hemisphere.

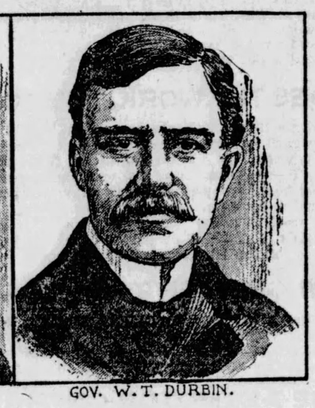
"It was after Shiloh that the American people awoke to a full realization of the terrible cost of civil war. Within forty-eight hours nearly ten thousand soldiers fell dead and wounded upon this field: fewer American soldiers had dropped before the fire of British troops during all the eight years of the American Revolution. On this one battlefield of the Rebellion the loss of the contending armies in killed and wounded was twice as great as the combined loss of the American land forces in both the second war with Great Britain and the war with Mexico. The nineteen regiments and two batteries which represented Indiana at Shiloh, lost in killed and wounded 1,225 men—a greater loss than was sustained by the American forces at Brandywine, Germantown or King's Mountain——three of the bloodiest conflicts of the American Revolution. Yet this was but the first of a series of battles unexampled in the history of warfare for the courage with which they were waged on both sides, or for the percentage of loss of life. Manassas, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Stone's River, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and a hundred other holocausts were to come As many Indiana soldiers were to give up their lives for the flag before the last chapter of that tragedy was written, as had been yielded for it by all America in all the wars fought under the Stars and Stripes before that fateful shot in Charleston bay signalled the beginning of the war between the states.

Indiana looked upon the dreadful list of her sons wounded and dead; her answer was more soldiers for the cause, marching out of the state capital with the blessing of Oliver P. Morton upon them, regiment after regiment, battery after battery, until Indiana had given more generously of her blood and treasure than any other state whose soldiers fought beneath the Stars and Stripes.

"If the Indiana of the future be true to the ideals for which that monument lifts its beautiful proportions and to the qualities of character it commemorates, great will remain her place among the states, so long as the republic shall endure—and may it endure forever!"



GEN. LEW WALLACE.



GOV. W. T. DURBIN.

DEAFNESS CURED

Louisville Man Originates a Simple Little Device That Instantly Restores the Hearing—Fits Perfectly, Comfortably, and Does Not Show.

180-PAGE BOOK FREE TELLS ALL ABOUT IT

Since the discovery of a Louisville man it is no longer necessary for any deaf person to carry a trumpet, a tube, or any such old-fashioned device, for it is now possible for anyone to hear perfectly by a simple invention that fits in the ear and can not be detected. The honor belongs to Mr. George H. Wilson, of Louisville, who was himself deaf, and now hears as well as anyone. He calls it Wilson's Common-Sense Ear Drum, is built on the strictest scientific principles, containing no metal of any kind, and is entirely new in every respect. It is so small that no one can see it, but nevertheless it collects all sound waves and diverts them against the drum head, causing you to hear perfectly. It will do this even when the natural ear drums are partially or entirely destroyed, perforated, scarred, relaxed or thickened. It fits any ear from childhood to old age, and aside from the fact that it does not show it never causes the hearer irritation, and can be used with comfort day or night.

It will cure deafness in any person, no matter how acquired, whether from catarrh, scarlet fever, typhoid or brain fever, measles, whooping cough, gathering in the ear, shocks from artillery, or through accident. It not only cures but stays the progress of deafness and all roaring and buzzing noises. It does this in a simple, sure and scientific way. The effect is immediate.

Let every person who needs this at once send to the company for its 180-page book, which you can have free. It describes and illustrates Wilson's Common-Sense Ear Drums, and contains many bona fide letters from numerous users in the United States, Canada, Mexico, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, India. These letters are from people in every station of life—clergymen, physicians, lawyers, merchants, society ladies, etc.—and tell the truth about the benefits to be derived from the use of this wonderful little device. You will find among them the names of people in your own town or state, and you are at liberty to write to any of them you wish and secure their opinion as to restoring the hearing to its normal condition.

Write today and it will not be long before you are again hearing. Address, for the free book and convincing evidence, Wilson Ear Drum Co., 846 Todd Building, Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.

OHIO ELECTIONS.

Republicans Make Gains in the City Spring Contests.

Toledo, April 7.—While Republicans made material gains at municipal elections in Ohio yesterday, there were not many changes in the administration of cities. The most notable exception was at Columbus, where Mayor Hinkle, Democrat, is succeeded by Jeffreys, Republican.

The Republicans retained control of Cincinnati, and the Democrats of Cleveland, and Sam M. Jones was re-elected as an independent, for the fourth time, as mayor of Toledo—the Republicans capturing the other city offices.

The Democrats re-elected their tickets at Dayton, Sandusky, Chillicothe, Hamilton and other cities normally Democratic, and the Republicans at Steubenville, Youngstown, Warren, Ironton, Portsmouth and other towns that they have hertofore controlled.

Michigan Election.

Detroit, April 7.—The Republicans of Michigan yesterday elected their state ticket by a majority estimated at between 35,000 and 40,000. The ticket is as follows: For justice of the supreme court, Judge Frank A. Hooker, of Charlotte; regents of the state university, Peter White, of Marquette, and Loyal Knappen, of Grand Rapids. The vote throughout the state, excepting where local issues lent interest to the fight, was light.

SWEDES AT EASTER.

Lindsburg, Kas., April 1.—The one cherished day for the Swedish colony of 3,500 families living in and about this place, is Easter, and the chief glory thereof is "The Messiah." This great musical festival out on the prairies, which will continue through the whole of next week, will bring together thousands of people from all parts of Kansas and from Nebraska, Minnesota and other states where Swedish colonies exist.

The Lindsburg colony was founded in 1869, and with it Bethany College. In 1879 Dr. Olaf Olsen visited London and heard "The Messiah," and he at once planned to have it produced at home. Now the week preceding Easter each year marks the greatest musical festival in all the west. Five hundred men and women are in the chorus. The chapel choir numbers twenty voices, the male choir sixty, the ladies' chorus fifty, the orchestra has fifty instruments and the band thirty. The renowned military band of Fort Riley is expected to take part in one of the concerts this year. The men of the chorus appear in black, the maids in pink and white, the costumes making vivid contrasts.

EMPLOYERS ORGANIZE.

Baltimore, April 3.—Representatives of sixty firms of builders and contractors met last night and formed "The Employers' Association of Building Trades of Baltimore and Vicinity."

The object of the organization is to oppose the adoption of the card system, which the building trades section of the Baltimore Federation of Labor says shall go into effect on May 1. Should a strike follow, which now seems probable, it is estimated that 9,000 workingmen will be thrown out of employment.

The new organization insists upon the right to employ their help on the merit system, whether union or non-union, skilled or unskilled.

Builders are entering into no contracts pending a settlement of the labor troubles, and business, which would necessitate an outlay of hundreds of thousands of dollars, will be delayed as a result.

SANKEY IS BLIND.

New York, April 1.—Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist, probably will never regain his sight and the members of his family have made up their minds to accept his condition with resignation. Allan Sankey, the son, said his father was slightly improved, but that he did not think there would be any permanent cure. He said he wished the public to know his father was not in needy circumstances, and the family had been embarrassed by the receipt of many checks, and numerous offers of assistance have been thankfully rejected by the younger Mr. Sankey.

Elaborate art exhibit planned at St. Louis exposition by Germany; preparations directed personally by kaiser, who will furnish designs for buildings.

THE TRUST QUESTION.

The President's Discussion of It in His Milwaukee Speech.

Milwaukee, April 4.—An audience of hundreds of business men applauded President Roosevelt to the echo time and again during his speech on the trusts here last evening. The occasion was a banquet given by the Merchants and Manufacturers' association. The President spoke in part as follows:

"Today I wish to speak to you on the question of the control and regulation of those great corporations which are popularly, although rather vaguely, known as trusts; dealing mostly with what has actually been accomplished in the way of legislation and in the way of enforcement of legislation during the past eighteen months, the period covering the two sessions of the Fifty-seventh congress. At the outset I shall ask you to remember that I do not approach the subject either from the standpoint of those who speak of themselves as anti-trust or anti-corporation people, nor yet from the standpoint of those who are fond of denying the existence of evils in the trusts, or who apparently proceed upon the assumption that if a corporation is large enough it can do no wrong.

"I think I speak for the great majority of the American people when I say that we are not in the least against wealth as such, whether individual or corporate; that we merely desire to see any abuse of corporate or combined wealth corrected and remedied; that we do not desire the abolition or destruction of big corporations, but, on the contrary, recognize them as being in many cases efficient economic instruments, the results of an inevitable process of economic evolution, and only desire to see them regulated and controlled so far as may be necessary to subserve the public good. We should be false to the historic principles of our government if we discriminated, either by legislation or administration, either for or against a man because of either his wealth or his poverty. There is no proper place in our society either for the rich man who uses the power conferred by his riches to enable him to, oppress and wrong his neighbors, nor yet for the demagogic agitator who, instead of attacking abuses as all abuses should be attacked wherever found, attacks property, attacks prosperity, attacks men of wealth, as such, whether they be good or bad, attacks corporations whether they do well or ill, and seeks, in a spirit of ignorant rancor, to overthrow the very foundations upon which rest our national well-being.

"In consequence of the extraordinary industrial changes of the last half century, and notably of the last two or three decades, changes due mainly to the rapidity and complexity of our industrial growth, we are confronted with problems which in their present shape were unknown to our forefathers. Our great prosperity, with its accompanying concentration of population and of wealth, its extreme specialization of faculties, and its development of giant industrial leaders, has brought much good and some evil, and it is as foolish to ignore the good as willfully to blind ourselves to the evil.

"The evil has been partly the inevitable accompaniment of the social changes, and where this is the case, it can be cured neither by law nor by the administration of the law, the only remedy lying in the slow change of character and of economic environment. But for a portion of the evil, at least, we think that remedies can be found. We know well the danger of false remedies and we are against all violent, radical and unwise change. But we believe that by proceeding slowly, yet resolutely, with good sense and moderation, and also with a firm determination not to be swerved from our course either by foolish clamor or by any base or sinister influence, we can accomplish much for the betterment of conditions.

"In its wisdom Congress enacted the very important law providing a department of commerce and labor, and further providing therein under the secretary of commerce and labor for a commissioner of corporations, charged with the duty of supervision of and of making intelligent investigation into the organization and conduct of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. His powers to expose illegal or hurtful practices and to obtain all information needful for the purposes of further intelligent legislation seem adequate; and the publicity justifiable and proper for public purposes is satisfactorily guaranteed. The law was passed at the very end of the session of Congress. Owing to the lateness of its passage Congress was not able to provide proper equipment for the new department; and the first few months must necessarily be spent in the work of organization, and the first investigations must necessarily be of a tentative character. The satisfactory development of such a system requires time and great labor.

"Those who are intrusted with the administration of the new law will assuredly administer it in a spirit of absolute fairness and justice and of entire fearlessness, with the firm purpose not to hurt any corporation doing a legitimate business—on the contrary to help it—and, on the other hand, not to spare any corporation which may be guilty of illegal practices, or the methods of which may make it a menace to the public welfare. Some substantial good will be done in the immediate future; and as the department gets fairly to work under the law an ever larger vista for good work will be opened along the lines indicated. The enactment of this law is one of the most significant contributions which have been made in our time toward the proper solution of the problem of the relations to the people of the great corporations and corporate combinations.

"But much though this is, it is only a part of what has been done in the effort to ascertain and correct improper trust or monopolistic practices. Some eighteen months ago the industrial commission, an able and nonpartisan body, reported to Congress the result of their investigation of trusts and industrial combinations. One of the most important of their conclusions was that discriminations in freight rates and facilities were granted favored shippers by the railroads and that these discriminations clearly tended toward the control of production and prices in many fields of business by large combinations. That this conclusion was justifiable was shown by the disclosures in the investigation of railroad methods pursued in the fall and winter of 1901-1902. It was then shown that certain trunk lines had entered into unlawful agreements as to the transportation of food products from the West to the Atlantic seaboard, giving a few favored shippers rates much below the tariff charges imposed upon the smaller dealers and the general public.

"These unjust practices had prevailed to such an etxent and for so long a time that many of the smaller shippers had been driven out of business, until practically one buyer of grain on each railway system had been able by his illegal advantages to secure a monopoly on the line with which his secret compact was made; this monopoly enabling him to fix the price to both producer and consumer. Many of the great packing house concerns were shown to be in combination with each other and with most of the great railway lines, whereby they enjoyed large secret concessions in rates and thus obtained a practical monopoly of the fresh and cured meat industry of the country. These fusions, though violative of the statute, had prevailed unchecked for so many years that they had become intrenched in and interwoven with the commercial life of certain large distributing localities; although this was of course at the expense of the vast body of law-abiding merchants, the general public, and particularly of unfavored localities.

"Congress, having had its attention drawn to the matter, enacted a most important anti-rebate law, which greatly strengthens the interstate commerce law. This new law prohibits, under adequate, penalties, giving and as well demanding or receiving of such preferences, and provides the preventive remedy of injunction. The rigorous administration of this law, and it will be enforced, will, it is hoped, afford a substantial remedy for certain trust evils which have attracted public attention and have created public unrest.

"This law represents a noteworthy and important advance toward just and effective regulation of transportation. Moreover, its passage has been supplemented by the enactment of a law to expedite the hearing of actions of public moment under the anti-trust act, known as the Sherman law, and under the act to regulate commerce, at the request of the attorney general; and furthermore, additional funds have been appropriated to be expended under the direction of the attorney general in the enforcement of these laws.

"All of this represents a great and substantial advance in legislation. But more important even than legislation is the administration of the law, and I ask your attention for a moment to the way in which the law has been administered by the profound jurist and fearless public servant who now occupies the position of attorney general, Mr. Knox. The constitution enjoins upon the President that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed and under this provision the attorney general formulated a policy which was in effect nothing but the rigid enforcement, by suits managed with consummate skill and ability, both of the anti-trust law and of the imperfect provisions of the act to regulate commerce. The first step taken was the prosecution of fourteen suits against the principal railroads of the middle west, restraining them by injunction from further violations of either of the laws in question.

"About the same time the case against the Northern Securities company was initiated, and is now pending.

"At nearly the same time the disclosures respecting the secret rebates enjoyed by the great packing house companies, coupled with the very high price of meats, led the attorney general to direct an investigation into the methods of the so-called beef trust. The result was that he filed bills for injunction against six of the principal packing house companies, and restrained them from combining and agreeing upon prices at which they would sell their products in states other than those in which their meats were prepared for market. Writs of injunction were issued accordingly, and since then, after full argument, the United States circuit court has made the injunction perpetual.

"The cotton interests of the south, including growers, buyers and shippers, made complaint that they were suffering great injury in their business from the methods of the southern railroads in the handling and transportation of cotton. They alleged that these railroads, by combined action under a pooling arrangement to support their rate schedules, had denied to the shippers the right to elect over what roads their commodities should be shipped.

"Proceedings were instituted by the attorney general under the anti-trust law, which resulted in the destruction of the pool and in restoring to the growers and shippers of the south the right to ship their products over any road they elected, thus removing the restraint upon the freedom of commerce.

"In November, 1902, the attorney general directed that a bill for an injunction be filed in the United States circuit court at San Francisco against the Federal Salt company—a corporation which had been organized under the laws of an eastern state, but had its main office and principal place of business in California—and against a number of other companies and persons constituting what was known as the salt trust. These injunctions were to restrain the execution of certain contracts between the Federal Salt company and the other defendants, by which the latter agreed neither to import, buy or sell salt, except from and to the Federal Salt company, and not to engage or assist in the production of salt west of the Mississippi river during the continuance of such contracts. As the result of these agreements the price of salt had been advanced about four hundred per cent. A temporary injunction order was obtained.

"The circuit court sustained the government's position. This practically concluded the case, and it is understood that in consequence the Federal Salt company is about to be dissolved and that no further contest will be made.

"These actions represent a sum of very substantial achievement. They represent a successful effort to devise and apply real remedies; an effort which so far succeeded because it was made not only with resolute purpose and determination, but also in a spirit of common sense and justice, as far removed as possible from rancor, hysteria, and unworthy demagogic appeal. In the same spirit the laws will continue to be enforced.

"The people may wisely, and with confidence, await the results which are reasonably to be expected from the impartial enforcement of the laws which have recently been placed upon the statute books. Legislation of a general and indiscriminate character would be sure to fail, either because it would involve all interests in a common ruin, or because it would not really reach any evil.

"Many of the alleged remedies advocated are of the unpleasantly drastic type which seeks to destroy the disease by killing the patient. Others are so obviously futile that it is somewhat dicult to treat them seriously or as being advanced in good faith. High among the latter I place the effort to reach the trust question by means of the tariff. You can, of course, put an end to the prosperity of the trusts by putting an end to the prosperity of the nation; but the price for such action seems high. The alternative is to do exactly what has been done during the life of the Congress which has just closed—that is, to endeavor, not to destroy corporations, but to regulate them with a view of doing away with whatever is of evil in them and of making them subserve the public use.

"We are no more against organizations of capital than against organizations of labor. We welcome both, demanding only that each shall do right and shall remember its duty to the Republic."

CROWN PRINCE TO WED.

Copenhagen, April 6.—Rumors are current among the German emperor's suite and in Danish court circles, that the German crown prince, Frederick William, is to be betrothed to Duchess Cecile, sister of the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, whose sister Alexandrine, is the wife of Prince Christian, the grandson of the king of Denmark. Duchess Cecile was born at Schwerin on September 20, 1886.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

Pageant of Dowager Empress.

Pekin, April 4.—The court has completed arrangements for the largest pageant in many years when it starts for the visit to the western tombs tomorrow. There will be nearly 10,000 persons in the party, exclusive of the many troops who will guard the 80 miles of railway.

Plan to instruct all American public school children in scientific farming considered by Secretary Wilson; elements of plant life, grafting, and composition of soil would be taught with other lessons.

INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

President Talks to Farmers and Wage Workers.

Sioux Falls, S. D., April 6.—President Roosevelt this morning spoke to an enormous audience on "The Wage-Worker and the Tiller of the Soil." He passed a comparatively quiet day yesterday, attending church services both in the morning and evening and in the afternoon taking a horseback ride with Seth Bullock, superintendent of the Black Hills forest reserves.

President Roosevelt's address this morning was as follows:

"There are many, many lesser problems which go to make up in their entirety the huge and complex problems of our modern industrial life. Each of these problems is, moreover, connected with many of the others. Few indeed are simple or stand only by themselves. The most important are those connected with the relation of the farmers, the stock growers and soil tillers, to the community at large, and those affecting the relations between employer and employed. In a country like ours it is fundamentally true that the well-being of the tiller of the soil and the wage-worker is the well-being of the state. If they are well off, then we need concern ourselves but little as to how other classes stand, for they will inevitably be well off too; and, on the other hand, there can be no real general prosperity unless based on the foundation of the prosperity of the wage-worker and the tiller of the soil.

"But the needs of these two classes are often not the same. The tiller of the soil has been of all our citizens the one on the whole the least affected in his ways of life and methods of industry by the giant industrial changes of the last half century. There has been change with him, too, of course. He also can work to best advantage if he keeps in close touch with his fellows; and the success of the national Department of Agriculture has shown how much can be done for him by rational action of the government. Nor is it only through the department that the government can act. One of the greatest and most beneficent measures passed by the last Congress, or indeed by any Congress in recent years, is the irrigation act, which will do for the states of the Great Plains and the Rocky mountain region at least as much as ever has been done for the states of the humid region by river and harbor improvements. Few measures that have been put upon the statute books of the nation have done more for the people than this law will. I firmly believe, directly and indirectly accomplish for the states in question.

"The Department of Agriculture devotes its whole energy to working for the welfare of farmers and stock growers. In every section of our country it aids them in their constantly increasing search for a better agricultural education. It helps not only them, but all the nation, in seeing that our exports of meats have clean bills of health, and that there is rigid inspection of all meats that enter into interstate commerce. Thirty-eight million carcasses were inspected during the last fiscal year. Our stock growers sell forty-five million dollars' worth of live stock annually, and these animals must be kept healthy or else our people will lose their trade.

"Our export of plant products to foreign countries amounts to over six hundred million dollars a year, and there is no branch of its work to which the Department of Agriculture devotes more care. Thus the department has been successfully introducing a macaroni wheat from the headwaters of the Volga, which grows successfully in ten inches of rainfall, and by this means wheat growing has been successfully extended westward into the semiarid region. Two million bushels of this wheat were grown last year; and being suited to dry conditions it can be used for forage as well as for food for man.

"The Department of Agriculture has been helping our fruit men to establish markets abroad by studying methods of fruit preservation through refrigeration and through methods of handling and packing. On the Gulf coasts of Louisiana and Texas, thanks to the Department of Agriculture, a rice suitable to the region was imported from the Orient and the rice crop is now practically equal to our needs in this country, whereas a few years ago it supplied but one-fourth of them. The most important of our farm products is the grass crop; and to show what has been done with grasses, I need only allude to the striking change made in the entire West by the extended use of alfalfa.

"Moreover, the department has taken the lead in the effort to prevent the deforestation of the country. Where there are forests we seek to preserve them; and on the once treeless plains and the prairies we are doing our best to foster the habit of tree planting among our people. In my own lifetime I have seen wonderful changes brought about by this tree planting here in your own state and in the states immediately around it.

"There are a number of very important questions, such as that of good roads, with which the states alone can deal, and where all that the national government can do is to co-operate with them. The same is true of the education of the American farmer. A number of the states have themselves started to help in this work and the Department of Agriculture does an immense amount which is in the proper sense of the word educational, and educational in the most practical way.

"It is therefore clearly true that a great advance has been made in the direction of finding ways by which the government can help the farmer to help himself—the only kind of help which a self-respecting man will accept, or, I may add, which will in the end do him any good. Much has been done in these ways, and farm life and farm processes continually change for the better. The farmer himself still retains, because of his surroundings and the nature of his work, to a pre-eminent degree the qualities which we like to think of as distinctly American in considering our early history. The man who tills his own farm, whether on the prairie or in the woodland, the man who grows what we eat and the raw material which is worked up into what we wear, still exists more nearly under the conditions which obtained when the "embattled farmers" of '76 made this country a Nation than is true of any others of our people.

"But the wage-workers in our cities, like the capitalists in our cities, face totally changed conditions. The development of machinery and the extraordinary change in business conditions have rendered the employment of capital and of persons in large aggregations not merely profitable but often necessary for success, and have specialized the labor of the wage worker at the same time that they have brought great aggregations of wage-workers together. More and more in our great industrial centers men have come to realize that they can not live as independently of one another as in the old days was the case everywhere, and as is now the case in the country districts.

"Of course, fundamentally each man will yet find that the chief factor in determining his success or failure in life is the sum of his own individual qualities. He can not afford to lose his individual initiative, his individual will and power; but he can best use that power if for certain objects he unite with his fellows.

"Much can be done by organization, combination, union among the wage-workers; finally something can be done by the direct action of the state. It is not possible empirically to declare when the interference of the state should be deemed legitimate and when illegitimate.

"The line of demarcation between unhealthy overinterference and unhealthy lack of regulation is not always well defined, and shifts with the change in our industrial needs. Most certainly we should never invoke the interferenece of the state or nation unless it is absolutely necessary; but it is equally true that when confident of its necessity we should not on academic grounds refuse it.

"Wise factory laws, laws to forbid the employment of child labor and to safeguard the employes against the effects of culpable negligence by the employer, are necessary, not merely in the interest of the wage-worker, but in the interest of the honest and humane employer, who should not be penalized for his honesty and humanity by being exposed to unchecked competition with an unscrupulous rival. It is far more difficult to deal with the greed that works through cunning than with the greed that works through violence. But the effort to deal with it must me steadily made.

"Very much of our effort in reference to labor matters should be by every device and expedient to try to secure a constantly better understanding between employer and employe. Everything possible should be done to increase the sympathy and fellow-feeling between them, and every chance taken to allow each to look at all questions, especially at questions in dispute, somewhat through the other's eyes. If met with a sincere desire to act fairly by one another, and if there is, furthermore, power by each to appreciate the other's standpoint, the chance for trouble is minimized.

"I suppose every thinking man rejoices when by mediation or arbitration it proves possible to settle troubles in time to avert the suffering and bitterness caused by strikes. Moreover, a conciliation committee can do best work when the trouble is in its beginning or at least has not come to a head. When the break has actually occurred, damage has been done, and each side feels sore and angry, and it is difficult to get them together—difficult to make either forget its own wrongs and remember the rights of the other. If possible the effort at conciliation or mediation or arbitration should be made in the earlier stages, and should be marked by the wish on the part of both sides to try to come to a common agreement which each shall think in the interests of the other as well as of itself.

"Of course the national government has but a small field in which it can work in labor matters. Something it can do, however, and that something ought to be done. Among other things I should like to see the District of Columbia, which is completely under the control of the national government, receive a set of model labor laws. Washington is not a city of very large industries, but still it has some. Wise labor legislation for the city of Washington would be a good thing in itself, and it would be a far better thing, because a standard would thereby be set for the country as a whole.

"In the field of general legislation relating to these subjects the action of congress is necessarily very limited. Still there are certain ways in which we can act. The secretary of the navy has recommended, with my cordial and hearty approval, the enactment of a strong employers' liability law in the navy yards of the nation. It should be extended to similar branches of the government work.

"Again, sometimes such laws can be enacted as an incident to the nation's control over interstate commerce. In my last annual message to congress I advocated the passage of a law in reference to car couplings—to strengthen the features of the one already on the statute books so as to minimize the exposure to death and maiming of railway employes. Much opposition had to be overcome. In the end an admirable law was passed 'to promote the safety of employes and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes and their locomotives with drving-wheel brakes.' This law received my signature a couple of days before congress adjourned. It represents a real and substantial advance in an admirable kind of legislation."

GENERAL STRIKE

Of Dutch Laborers All Over Little Holland.

Amsterdam, April 6.—At midnight a meeting of the workmen's committee proclaimed a general strike throughout Holland of all laborers engaged in transportation, both by land and water.

All the railroad lines, stations and wharves are guarded by troops.

The administration of the railroads has taken steps to secure the running of the foreign expresses under military protection.

Rotterdam, April 6.—The dock laborers, wagon drivers and all others engaged in industries connected with the port have joined in the general strike.

A formal declaration was issued by the strike leaders here to the effect that the strike was not connected with the question of wages, but was solely against the proposed anti-strike laws whose withdrawal is demanded.

The railroad station here is guarded by marines and a sufficient number of employes have remained at work to enable the running of a few trains today between Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Rotterdam, April 7.—At a meeting of 2,000 dock laborers late last night, it was resolved to make common cause with the striking railroad men but it was also decided that order must be preserved, so as to give the government no excuse for the adoption of harsh measures. One hundred men were told off to act as pickets, with instructions not to use violence.

The Hague, April 6.—A general strike of the railroad men was proclaimed here this morning. The railroad stations are guarded by troops and police. The government is endeavoring to maintain the foreign mail service by troop-protected trains. The service on the Netherlands railroad is restricted.

Mrs. Porter Dead.

Paris, April 6.—Mrs. Horace Porter, wife of the American ambassador here, died suddenly today. Her death occurred at 3 o'clock this afternoon of congestion of the lungs, following a chill.

PRIZES TO COOKS.

$7,500.00 in Cash to be Distributed.

Between now and July 1st, family cooks, whether employees or the mistress of the household; will be following the plan laid down for improvement in cooks in a contest for 735 cash prizes ranging from $200.00 to $5.00 offered by the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.

The winners must show improvement in general cookery as clearly stated in the rules for the test.

No one has to buy or pay anything whatever. It is simply an earnest effort on the part of Mr. Post to stimulate the household cook to more careful and skillful cookery.

To have light, sweet bread and cakes instead of heavy, sour and indigestible things. To have no more greasy, burned or dried-out meats. To have properly made Coffee, Postum and tea. To have delicate and digestible, toothsome desserts and a table, clean, tasty and a pleasure to look upon.

And so $7,500.00 in actual money will be spent to encourage the cooks of the country to better effort. And you housekeepers, please, forever abandon the term "hired girl." Teach your cook the dignity of her profession; call her the cook.

If her duties include other service, well and good, but don't detract from her professional title by calling her the 'hired girl." That term don't fit a good cook. A certificate bearing the large seal of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., will go to each of the 735 winners in this contest. These certificates or diplomas will be as valuable to the holders, as a doctor's sheepskin is to him.

A postal card to the Cookery Dept. No. 473, of the big pure food factories of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., at Battle Creek, Mich., will bring a sheet of plainly printed rules for the contest.

How to Paint a House Cheap

And Have it Guaranteed to Look Better, Wear Longer and Cost Less Than the Best White Lead Paints.

Never Fades, Cracks, Chalks, Peels or Blisters and is Not Affected by Gases. Fifty Sample Colors and Illustrated Booklet Prepaid to Any Address Absolutely Free.

The cost of painting the house and barn, outbuildings and fences is a heavy burden. Cheap paints soon fade, peel or scrape off and white lead and oil costs so much and has to be replaced so often that it is a constant expense to keep the bright, clean appearance so desirable in the cozy cottage home or the elegant mansion. The following are a few of the large users of Carrara Paint:

Pennsylvania R. R. Co.; Pullman Palace Car Co.; Chicago Telephone Co.; Central Union Telephone Co.; Field Museum, Chicago; Kenwood Club, Chicago; Cincinnati Southern; C. & E. I. R. R. Co.; Denver & Rio Grande R. R.; Wellington Hotel, Chicago.

Carrara is used because it lasts longer, never fades, never cracks, never blisters, never peels, covers more surface than the highest priced paints and costs less than the cheap mixed paints that injure instead of protect. There is but one Carrara. It is made by the Carrara Paint Agency, General Offices, 907 Carrara Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, and anyone having a house to paint should send for 50 free sample colors and our handsome booklet, showing many buildings reproduced in all the colors just as they are painted from this great paint that has stood the most rigid tests for 25 years and, bear in mind, that it is the only paint ever manufactured that is backed by a positive guarantee in every case. Distributing depots in all principal cities. Write to-day and save half your paint bills in the future.

The Waldorf-Astoria, New York, One of the Most Magnificent Hotels in the World, Has Used Tons and Tons of the World-Famous Carrara Paint.

SANTO DOMINGO.

Marines Landed to Protect the American Consulate.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, April 3.—The situation in Santo Domingo City is very critical. The commander of the United States cruiser Atlanta, which has arrived at Santo Domingo from this port, landed a detachment of fifty blue-jackets to guard the United States consulate in that city.

A shell fired by the Dominican cruiser Presidente, which is on the side of President Vasquez, fell on the German consulate. The damage done, however, was purely material as the projectile happily did not burst.

A battle, which lasted three hours, took place Wednesday morning, between the government troops and the revolutionists, on the banks of the river Ozama, which flows into the Caribbean sea at Santo Domingo. A hundred men were killed or wounded.

President Vasquez demands the surrender of Santo Domingo City, but the revolutionists are disposed to resist up to the last moment.

Washington, April 6.—The following cablegram was received at the state department today from United States Consul General Campbell Maxwell, dated at San Domingo yesterday:

"Government warship fired three shots into the city last night. One struck the German consulate."

SITUATION IN JOLO.

Manila, April 2.—The situation in Jolo is more promising. Datto Pagliman Hassan, the most powerful native leader, visited Col. Wallace recently and disclaimed any desire to fight. He accepted the colonel's explanation of the American policy and promised to be peaceful.

There has been considerable intertribal trouble, but no demonstrations have occurred latterly in Jolo against Americans.

General Has planned to locate a strong military post in the center of Jolo island. It is believed that this will ensure peace.

The general, as representative of the Philippine government, will go to Jolo shortly and have a conference with the Sultan. The government is desirous of abrogating the Bates treaty with the sultan, which has proved unworkable and which conflicts with the American laws. The government also wishes to establish a government for the Moros and formulate a definite Moro policy. At present the military authorities exercise general control over the Dattos. The military prevent the recapture of fugitive slaves and punish flagrant crimes, but they do not interfere with slavery, polygamy or tribal customs.

The government has heretofore refrained from taking action, as it did not desire to cause trouble.

NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.

San Francisco, April 2.—E. H. Harriman is to get a valuable land and cash concession from President Diaz of Mexico on condition that he build a railroad in Lower California that shall extend its entire distance north and south and have a connection with the main line of the Southern Pacific in California.

A company will be shortly incorporated in Mexico to build the proposed line. The portion of the new road in this state will be known as the Gulf & Imperial company. The latter is already building a railroad from Old Beach, a station on the Southern Pacific main line in the Colorado desert south of the Colorado river, a distance of 40 miles. Twenty-eight miles of this line is now completed. The remainder of the distance to the river is surveyed and a preliminary survey through most of Lower California has been made.

AN ILLEGAL CONTRACT.

Detroit, April 2.—In the Wayne circuit court today, Judge J. W. Donovan directed a verdict for the defendant in the suit brought by the Walton Salt company of Algonac, Mich., against the National Salt company, the so-called trust, to enforce a contract made with the Walton company, by the National Salt company, by which $1,000 per month was to be paid to the Algonac company for remaining idle. The contract was made in 1899. Judge Donovan holds that the contract is in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act, therefore void.

He says as to past transactions there is no recovery, but that the courts will not enforce the contract. This ruling is of great importance to the National Salt company, which is now in the hands of a receiver, as it will serve to annul a number of contracts of similar nature.

AN OYSTER COMBINE.

Norfolk, Va., April 1.—The long-expected oyster dealers and planters' combine has been chartered. The capital is but $200,000, but this represents only the value of the packing and canning houses. The combine will be known as the Hampton Roads Oyster Packers and Planters' Association, the purposes of which are to carry on the business of buying, packing, canning, shipping and selling of oysters and to establish more plants. The capital is divided into $100,000 in preferred stock and $100,000 in common stock. The officers are: President, J. H. Fleming, of Portsmouth; vice president, J. T. White, of Norfolk; secretary, W. D. Hemingway, of Norfolk; treasurer, G. C. Wainwright, of Portsmouth. The officers and members of the board comprise all the most prominent oyster dealers on the coast.

Inmates Escaped.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., April 6.—Twenty-two inmates of the Independence inebriate asylum while out walking with the attendants, refused to return. The attendants procured shotguns and fired several shots in the direction of the fleeting men. Henry Miner, of Cedar Rapids, and Frank Crowley, of Iowa City, who have arrived here, were wounded. It is believed others were injured, but all but five are said to have escaped.

FIGHT IN ALBANIA.

Trouble That May Result in a Great War.

Salonica, European Turkey, April 2.—Special trains with troops on board are proceeding from Monastir and other places to Vucsteen, where severe fighting recently occurred. It is reported here that there were two hundred casualities. Sixteen battalions of Aanatolian Redifs have been ordered to Salonica.

Paris, April 2.—The French foreign office has been officially advised that the Sultan of Turkey has ordered a division of troops to the scene of the recent outbreaks of Albanians. Official advices also confirm the reports of the wounding of the Russian consul at Mitrovitza during the unsuccessful attack which the Albanians made on that town. The attacking party numbered two thousand men, representing the element opposing the plan of reforms which the powers jointly formulated and which Turkey accepted. The officials here consider that the Albanian opposition to the reforms creates serious complications and they accept the sultan's action in dispatching reinforcements to Albania.

Another official dispatch announces that Russia has given Bulgaria a definite and emphatic notification that in case the resistance of the Bulgarian settlers in Turkey to the sultan's reforms brings on a Turkish-Bulg

ECZEMA

Psoriasis, Scalled Head, Milk Crust, Tetter, Ringworm, etc.

Speedily, Permanently and Economically Cured, when All Else Fails, by

Cuticura

The agonizing, itching, and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair, and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurements, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and, great economy have made them the standard skin cures, blood purifiers and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent to cool and cleanse the blood. This complete treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humours of the skin, scalp and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent and economical cure when all other remedies and the best physicians fail. As evidence of the wonderful curative properties of Cuticura Remedies and of their world-wide sale, we quote from

The Hon. Mr. Justice Finnemore's Letter.

"I desire to give my voluntary testimony to the beneficial effects of your Cuticura Remedies. I have suffered for some time from an excess of uric acid in the blood; and since the middle of last year, from a severe attack of Eczema, chiefly on the scalp, face, ears and neck, and on one limb. I was for several months under professional treatment, but the remedies prescribed were of no avail, and I was gradually becoming worse, my face was dreadfully disfigured, and I lost nearly all my hair. At last, my wife prevailed upon me to try the Cuticura Remedies, and I gave them a thorough trial with the most satisfactory results. The disease soon began to dissappear, and my hair commenced to grow again. A fresh growth of hair is covering my head, and my limb (although not yet quite cured) is gradually improving. My wife thinks so highly of your remedies that she has been purchasing them in order to make presents to other persons suffering from similar complaints, and, as President of the Bible Women's Society, has told the Bible women to report if any case should come under her notice when a poor person is so afflicted, so that your remedies may be resorted to."

ROBERT ISAAC FINNEMORE,
(Judge of the Natal Supreme Court.)

Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Oct. 29, 1901.

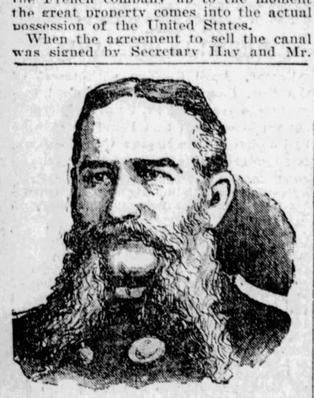
CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the civilized world. PRICES: Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. per bottle (in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60); Cuticura Ointment, 50c. per box, and Cuticura Soap, 25c. per tablet. Send for the great work, "Humours of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, and How to Cure Them," 64 pages, 300 Diseases, with Illustrations, Testimonials and Directions in all languages, including Japanese and Chinese. British Depot, 27-28 Charterhouse Sq., London, E. C. French Depot, 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Australian Depot, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

WALKER GOES TO COLON

With Engineers to Appraise Work on Panama Canal.

Washington, April 7.—Admiral Walker, General Hains and Major Black, the two latter of the corps of engineers, will leave New York next Thursday for Colon for the purpose of appraising the value of work now in prgress on the canal and which will be prosecuted by the French company up to the moment the great property comes into the actual possession of the United States.

When the agreement to sell the canal was signed by Secretary Hay and Mr.



Cromwell, there being no stipulation to the contrary, the company was not bound to continue the heavy daily expenditure on account of labor and material and superintendance involved in the continuation of the work. It is claimed that such a suspension would have worked harm and have resulted in the loss of a number of canal workers who have now become experienced and inured to the climate. The canal company undertook to keep the work in progress and now looks to the United States government for compensation for their expenses involved in so doing. The subcommittee is going to the isthmus to take check notes on the work from the time the contract was signed, up to the date the United States assumes control.

Our Venezuelan Claims.

Washington, April 2.—Wm. E. Bainbridge, of Iowa, formerly second secretary of legation at Pekin, has been selected as the representative of the United States on the American-Venezuelan commission, which will meet at Caracas to adjust the claims of this country against Venezuela. Mr. Bainbridge was at Pekin throughout the siege and rendered efficient service there.

The Spanish Protocol.

Washington, April 2.—Mr. Bowen, Venezuela plenipotentiary, today signed, with Senor Ojeda, the Spanish minister, the Venezuelan-Spanish protocol providing for the adjustment of the Spanish claims by a joint commission at Caracas. The president of Mexico, it is provided, shall select the umpire in case of the failure of the commission to agree.

ROOSEVELT'S START

On His Two Months' Trip Across the United States.

Washington, April 1.—President Roosevelt at 9:05 o'clock this morning started on his western trip, under the most favorable auspices. As the special train pulled out of the Pennsylvania station, the President stood on the platform of his private car, tipping his hat and smiling in response to the enthusiastic cheers of hundreds of admirers and personal friends.

As early as 8 o'clock, a crowd began to gather at the White House to witness the President's departure. As he entered his carriage to drive to the station, the men made the historic grounds echo with cheers, while women waved their handkerchiefs and many of them their hats.

The Pennsylvania station and platforms were crowded with people, anxious to extend to the chief magistrate their good wishes for a safe and successful journey.

Notable precautions were taken to insure the safety of the President. The police arrangements were under the personal supervision of Commissioner West and Chief Sylvester. Uniformed officers, headquarters detectives, plain-clothesmen and secret service operatives surrounded the President and covered every point.

As President Roosevelt alighted from his carriage he was joined by Secretary Hitchcock and they walked down the station platform arm in arm, the President stopping now and then to greet personal friends. He was attired in a black cutaway coat, dark striped trousers and wore a black felt hat. He was in the best of spirits and chatted enthusiastically with friends about the trip on which he was about to start. Next his private car he met Baron Speck Von Sternberg, the German minister, who had come to see him off. The two had several minutes' conversation, the President thanking the minister for his thoughtfulness in coming to the station.

No member of the President's immediate family, except his sister, Mrs. Cowles, was at the station, Mrs. Roosevelt and the young children being down the Chesapeake Bay on the Mayflower, and Miss Alice being on her way home from Porto Rico. Several members of the cabinet, including Secretaries Cortelyou, Wilson and Hitchcock, were present.

The President and Secretary Cortelyou chatted several minutes, the President expressing his regret that the secretary was not to accompany him. Other members of the cabinet had taken their formal leave of the President at the White House.

Among other notable people who were at the station to see the President depart were Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, Col. Theodore A. Bingham and Captain W. S. Cowles, respectively the President's military and naval aides; Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger and District Commissioner West.

Two new Cuban bishoprics created by Pope, according to Archbishop Chapelle's announcement at Havana; Porto Rico detached from Santiago see.

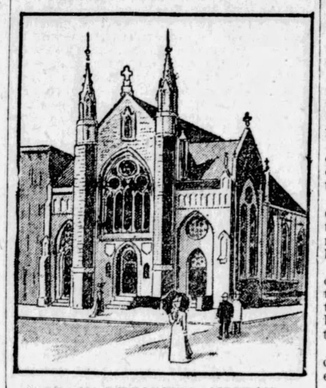
OHIO MEN ARE SAFE

They Report Consul Held for Ransom by Honduras Dictator.

Chicago, April 7.—A dispatch from New Orleans says: Dr. W. R. Gillespie, W. M. Dillhoefer and F. E. Miller, of Cleveland, and Fred W. Wedrich and Fred Miller, of Dubuque, Iowa, composing the party of American prospectors who were in peril in Spanish Honduras, and to guarantee whose safety Senator Hanna asked that a warship be sent, arrived here last night direct from Honduras, safe and sound. Dr. Gillespie said the revolutionists were in control of all ports in Spanish Honduras. Consul Combell, it is said, is practically held for ransom in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, by Sierra's forces. He has been forced to contribute $100,000 to the campaign against Bonilla.

THE PRESIDENT'S CHURCH

Washington, April 6.—The new Grace Reformed church edifice in this city is to be dedicated some time this month, though the date has not been fixed. This



GRACE REFORMED CHURCH.

is the church in which the President will worship.

MRS. HOBART TO WED.

Washington, April 6.—The fact that no official denial has been made of the rumor tends to settle the belief that an engagement exists between Mrs. Garrett

MRS. HOBART AND SENATOR FRYE.

A. Hobart, widow of the late vice President Hobart, and Senator William Frye. Both are favorites in Washington society.

LANDS WITHDRAWN.

Washington, April 3.—By direction of the secretary of the interior, Commissioner Richards, of the general land office, has temporarily withdrawn from further settlement public lands covering an area of 1,175,000 acres in Colorado. The lands lie between Del Norte and Durango and embrace the San Juan mountains and a portion of the continental divide, and constitute the watershed of several important streams.

The residents of the region recently presented to the department a petition urging that this watershed be included within a forest reserve, and the temporary withdrawal was made with a view to the examination of the lands in order to determine proper boundaries for a permanent forest reserve.

WANTS THE CANTEEN.

Washington, April 4.—Reporting to the war department from the Rock Island arsenal, Maj. Stanhope E. Blunt, commanding, says the effect of prohibiting the sale of beer and light wines at that point is evident from the increase of 900 per cent in the number of courtmartials during the last six months. He says: "The post exchange is the greatest measure for the promotion of sobriety and discipline in the army which I have observed during 29 years' service."

Florida Everglades.

Washington, April 3.—Commissioner Richards, of the general land office, has taken practically the final step in the settlement of the long drawn out contention between the United States and the state of Florida over the ownership of the lands included in the portion of the state of Florida known as the "Everglades." The entire land in dispute includes about three million acres, all of which goes to the state in fee simple and will be at its disposal. The lands are all within the frostless belt, and it is believed that with drainage they will soon become very valuable for fruit growing purposes.

Honduras Troubles.

Washington, April 2.—United States Minister Merry cabled today to the State Department from San Salvador that telegraphic communication from that city to the interior of Honduras is impossible. This is in answer to a request from the department that he endeavor to communicate with Admiral Coghlan, who is supposed to be at Puerto Cortez Honduras with his fleet. The department desires to instruct the Admiral respecting the protection of American interests in that country.

INDIANS FLEE TO AVOID EVICTION

San Barnardino, Cal., April 7.—The Warner ranch Indians are fleeing to the hills to escape eviction. Albert Juan, an Indian interpreter, who has just returned from the ranch, states that there is very little hope of the Indians submitting quietly to be carted off from Agua Caliente, and that they are now leaving the reservation, and the commissioners will find no one to move when they arrive. Juan intimates that before the Indians leave they will demand the payment of $50,000 for improvements made on the ranch.

Mrs. Margaret E. Armour gives $40,000 to Kansas City Woman's Christian association to establish a home for worthy old people.

"Worth Its Weight in Gold"

RADWAY & CO., New York:—Gentlemen—I send inclosed M. O. for which you will please send me one dozen Radway's Ready Relief and one dozen Radway's Pills. Your Ready Relief is considered hereabouts to be worth its weight in gold. This is why I am induced to handle it. I have handled ——— Oil for some time, but I consider the R. R. R. far superior to this, as it gives better satisfaction.

J. M. ALEXANDER, Hoxbar, I. T.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 ELM STREET, NEW YORK.

DREYFUS AFFAIR AGAIN

Paris Excited Over Renewal of the Discussion.

Paris, April 7.—The renewal of the Dreyfus discussion in the chamber of deputies drew a great crowd to the house today. The galleries were packed and there was much excitement on the floor. The debate evidently was arousing great bitterness. M. Jaures renewed his criticisms of the methods adopted to convict Dreyfus, asserting that after the Col. Henry incident the war office adopted the plan of using the incriminating letter, which was falsely ascribed to Emperor William.

As M. Jaures proceeded with his speech there were continuous interruptions and much disorder.

M. Jaures closed with a demand that the government conduct an administrative investigation into the letter sent by Gen. Pellieux to M. Cavaignac, when the latter was war minister in 1898. The socialist leader received a prolonged ovation as he resumed his seat, members of the Right party shouting to him: "Go to Berlin."

Minister of War Andre followed. He declared the government proposed to seek the truth and confirmed the facts in connection with the Pellieux letter, as stated by M. Jaures.

General Andre, amid great applause, closed his remarks with an acceptance of the proposition to institute an administrative inquiry, which, he added, would be conducted with the assistance of certain judges.

Former War Minister Cavaignac then demanded that he be heard and proceeded to speak amid uproar and confusion.

FOREIGN COMMENT.

London, April 4—The strenuous note of President Roosevelt's Chicago speech arises above the tumult of the Balkans trouble, and the court functions at Lisbon and Copenhagen The speech is reported fully in the general press despatches and commented upon favorably as an authoritative exposition of the policy of the United States government. The closeness and impartiality with which the President balances the good faith of the British and German governments in the Venezuelan affair cause disappointment among those anxious to secure preferential treatment in favor of England: but the passages dealing with the interoceanic canal and the development of American naval power, are welcomed as proofs that buncombe has gone out of favor and that action has taken the place of vague blustering The altruism of the President's speech is not understood in the capital of an empire which has been built up on the principle of enlightened self-interest. The objection is raised by some writers that trouble will arise whenever a European power finds itself powerless to obtain redress in Spanish America unless by the seizure of territory, and the "little England" controversialists are puzzled by the demand for a stronger navy when the Monroe doctrine has been sanctioned by Great Britain and Germany. The address as a whole, greatly increases the President's prestige abroad, and it was already unique.

SAN JUAN HARBOR.

San Juan, P. R., April 1.—The United States dispatch boat, Dolphin, which arrived here yesterday afternoon, from St. Thomas, visited Culebra Island before coming to San Juan. On arriving here the Italian warship Giovanni Bausan and the United States school ship Alliance saluted the Dolphin. Governor Hunt went on board the dispatch boat and explained to Secretary Moody that the dredging of San Juan harbor, which has a soft mud and coral bottom, does not present any engineering difficulties. Mr. Moody and the members of his party will call on the governor today and tomorrow there will be a reception at the naval station.

Mr. Moody, when interviewed regarding the chances of San Juan being selected as a site for a coaling station, said: "I am not prepared at present to answer that question. It depends on what land is available."

When informed that the legislature was disposed to grant any necessary lands free of cost, Mr. Moody remarked: "If it can easily be dredged there is a possibility that the harbor may do." Mr. Moody will remain here two days and then go to Ponce.

THE MONKS TO DISBAND.

Paris, April 3.—The prefect of police of Paris and the prefects of all the departments of France, are distributing official notices from Premier Combes to the congregations of the action of the chamber of deputies requiring them to disband. This affects twenty-five teaching orders, having 1,580 branches with 15,966 members and 28 preaching orders, having 3,040 members. The prefects are directed to allow the preaching orders fifteen days from the date of service of the order, to disperse. The teaching orders are allowed one to four months' delay, according to the readiness of other schools to receive their pupils. In case the orders fail to disperse within the time stated they are to be notified that they will be prosecuted by the police in the local courts. Action in the case of orders conducting hospitals is postponed.

Raise in Pullman Wages.

Chicago, Ill., April 1.—The new schedule which became operative at the Pullman Car company's works today, means in effect that the employes have gained by peaceful means what they failed to accomplish by the great and disastrous strike of ten years ago. Under the new schedule ten hours' wages is to be paid for nine hours' work to every man employed in the works. Nearly 8,000 men are affected, and over $700,000 is added to the company's monthly pay roll. One thousand extra men have been employed to do the work performed in the tenth hour by the old force. Under the new system the men work 54 hours a week and have Saturday afternoons off.

Crum in Office.

Charleston, S. C., April 1.—W. D. Crum took charge of the custom house yesterday as collector of the port, having taken the oath of office the previous night. The chief inspector of customs, a white man, immediately tendered his resignation. There has been some talk here of an application to the courts for a restraining order against Crum's exercising the duties of the office, on the ground that the President may not fill vacancies except with the advice and consent of the senate where the senate has had an opportunity to pass upon nominations. The matter has been referred for legal advice.

Ladrones Routed.

Manila, April 3.—A force of troops and constabulary, commanded by Captain Perry, overtook and routed on the shore of Lake Mainit, March 31, the band of convicts and Ladrones who recently attacked and for a time held possession of Surisao, island of Mindanao.

AUTOCRAT ALEXANDER.

He Arbitrarily Changes the Constitution of Servia.

Belgrade, Servia, April 7.—King Alexander today executed a coup d'etat. He issued two proclamations, the first decreeing a suspension of the constitution adopted April 19, 1901, repealing objectionable laws passed thereunder, retiring the senators and the councillors of state, dissolving the skuptschina, and re-enacting the laws as they existed previous to the constitution of 1901. The second proclamation restores this constitution to its former validity.

In the first proclamation the king says the senate and the skuptschina created under the constitution granted by him in 1901, passed laws which proved impracticable. Furthermore, the constitution by tending to fan political passions, prejudiced the interests of the fatherland and hindered its development as a state and nation.

Affairs in the Balkans, the king adds, are very serious, and Servia needs order, unity and peace. She should offer a bright example of a peace loving state, and at the same time always be ready to defend her own true interests should this become necessary for the purpose of restoring the unity, strength and order of the country.

The king then suspends the constitution of 1901, and declares the mandate of the senators to be null and void, and the proclamation goes on to announce that the councillors of state are retired and that the skuptschina is dissolved. Several of the laws, including the press law, the communal law and the act governing the electoral system are annulled and replaced by laws previously existing.

Immediately after this proclamation ordinances appointing new senators and councillors of state were issued, and the king issued a second proclamation by which the constitution of April 19, 1901, was restored to its full vitality.

London Wants Information.

London, April 7.—The dispatch from Belgrade announcing King Alexander's coup d'etat, is not clear on some points, especially the restoration of the constitution of 1901, and efforts are being made to obtain further information on the subject.

CUBAN CONGRESS OPENS

President Palma Urges Action on United States Treaties.

Havana, April 7.—Congress reassembled yesterday afternoon for the enactment of laws of vital interest to the republic. These measures include approval of the naval station agreement and a permanent treaty covering Cuba's political relations with the United States, laws concerning gold and silver coinage, divorce and revision of the court system and customs tariffs.

A message from President Palma was read at the opening session. The president congratulates the country on the maintenance of peace and order since the strikes last November. He says that the scheme of reorganization of the rural guard has been begun and advises a reform of the military laws, which, he says, are not adapted to a republican form of government, especially with reference to jurisdiction over soldiers guilty of penal offenses.

The president says that negotiations have been completed providing for the entrance of Cuba into the postal union and for special arrangements with the United States and Mexico. He advises an entire reconstruction of the postal and telegraph systems. He urges action on the treaty with the United States, and calls attention to the necessity for legislation to relieve the financial situation.

President Palma further expresses the hope that the question of incorporating into the treaty with the United States all the provisions of the Platt amendment will soon be settled and adds that after this has been done it will seem unnecessary that the Platt amendment should remain any longer a part of the constitution. It is therefore necessary, he says, to hasten the permanent definement of Cuba's relations with the United States so as to eliminate the Platt amendment problem, which is keeping Cuba at present in a state of political uncertainty.

Santos Sentenced.

Manila, April 4.—Colonel Julian Santos, the former aide-de-camp of the late Gen. San Miguel, who participated in San Miguel's operations and was captured over a month ago by Governor Daniel Rigard, of Rical province, personally, has been found guilty at Pasig before Judge Crossfield of brigandage, abduction and disarming the police at Novaliches and was sentenced to death. The case will be appealed.

Oshkosh 50 Years Old.

Oshkosh, Wis., April 4.—The city of Oshkosh will be 50 years old tomorrow, the incorporation having taken place April 5, 1853. Later in the year, when the weather will be more favorable for outdoor jollification, there will be held a celebration commensurate with the importance of the occasion and illustrating the wonderful growth and progress of the municipality in its career of half a century.

Wireless News.

London, April 2.—A wireless news dispatch, dated New York, April 1, was published in the second edition of today's London News. This was the first appearance in the paper of this class of despatches since Monday, when the service was inaugurated.

THE MARKET REVIEW.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, April 4.—R. G. Dun Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Another week of good weather has brought out a large volume of business, many manufacturers receiving urgent reports for immediate shipment. Floods have caused serious losses at a few points along the Mississippi, and traffic was interrupted on railways in that vicinity, but on the whole, the freight situation is more satisfactory than at any previous time this year. Quicker transportation has relieved the fuel pressure, and the industrial situation would be unprecedentedly favorable, were it not for the prevalence of labor disputes. Railway earnings in March increased 13 per cent over last year's, and 21.1 per cent as compared with 1901.

During the month of March prices of commodities, as measured by Dun's index number, declined to $99.276 as compared with $101.067. This decrease is only seasonable, and is about the same as occurred in the corresponding period last year. Fewer interruptions from fuel scarcity and traffic congestion have produced a most desirable condition of activity in all departments of the iron and steel industry, but the structural workers' strike threatens to restrict consumption and provides the only menacing factor. Southern producers of pig iron supplied the most important feature of the week, when quotations were reduced on deliveries in the second half of the year. Ore is moving freely at Cleveland, labor troubles being averted.

Failures this week in the United States are 175, against 214 last week, 220 in the preceding week, and 167 in the corresponding week last year, and in Canada 18 against 26 last week, and 22 last year.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, April 6.—Close—Politics received more attention on 'Change today than did the fluctuations of the various grains. Business was slack throughout and there was very little encouragement to trade. An immense increase in wheat on passage, world's shipments in excess of the highest estimates and easier cables induced an easier opening in wheat. Cash and July opened ¼c lower and July ⅝c lower. Following a weak opening there was considerable liquidation and prices declined still more until at midday cash and July were each 2c loser. The weather was also counted among the bear factors. There has been very little precipitation within the past 48 hours and temperatures are mild. This added to the general weakness. The visible supply shows a decrease of 1,333,000. Receipts were light both locally and at outside points. Twenty loads of wheat were reported for export and heavy purchases in armour of both May and July caused an advance and the early loss was fully recovered. The close was unchanged for cash and May and ¼c higher for July. Primary receipts were 623,000; last week, 645,000; last year, 346,000; shipments, 291,000; last week, 144,000; last year, 322,000.

The trade in corn was exceedingly light this morning. The weakness of wheat seemed to have no effect on the opening and for lack of business the quotations at noon were unchanged. The visible supply shows a decrease of 351,000. The weather is favorable and the cash situation is rather dull on account of the vessel tie-up, the duration of which is a matter of guess work. The close was steady, unchanged for April and May and ¼c higher for July. Primary receipts were 418,000; last week, 426,000; last year, 285,000; shipments, 327,000; last week, 235,000; last year, 240,000.

There was absolutely nothing doing in oats. The opening was unchanged and prices held steady. The visible shows a decrease of 8,000. The close was unchanged.

Seed was dull and steady. The opening was a shade easier for cash and unchanged for Apr and 5c higher for October. Receipts were 100 bags; shipments, 525 bags; last year's receipts, 600 bags; shipments, 695 bags. Estimated receipts for Tuesday, 75 bags. The close was steady, 5c lower for cash, unchanged for April and 7½c higher for October.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Today April 4 Close.
Wheat—					
Cash	73¼	73¼	73¼	73⅝	73⅝
May	74¼	74⅝	74	74½	74½
July	70⅝	71¼	70⅝	71⅛	71⅛
Corn—					
April	..	..	..	42	42
May	42¼	..	..	42¼	42¼
July	42⅜	..	..	43¼	42⅝
Oats—					
April	..	..	..	34	34
May	33½	..	..	33½	33½
July	30⅝	..	..	30⅝	30⅝
Clover Seed—					
Cash	$6.55	$6.55	$6.55	$6.55	$6.60
April	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30
Oct.	5.30	5.32½	5.30	5.32½	5.25

Rye—No. 2, 52½c.
Timothy—Prime, $1.63.
Alsike—Prime, $7.50.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	73¼	73⅞	73⅝	72⅝@73⅞	73⅛
July	69⅝	70¼@70⅝	69⅝	70¼@70⅝	69⅝
Sept.	67⅞	68⅜@68⅝	67⅞	67⅞@68	68
Corn—					
May	42¼	42⅝	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
July	43½	43⅝	43⅜	43⅛@43¼	43¼
Sept.	43¼	43¼@43⅜	43⅛	43⅛@43¼	43¼
Oats—					
May	33⅜	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	33⅝
July	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	30⅝
Sept.	27¾	27¾	27⅝	27⅝@27¾	27¾

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	77⅝	78	77⅜	77⅞	77⅞
July	75¼	75½	75	75¼	75⅝
Corn—					
May	51¼	51¼	50¼	50⅞	51
July	49⅝	49⅝	49⅛	49⅜	49½

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	68	68¼	68	68⅛	68⅜
July	65⅞	66¼	65¼	66⅜	65⅝

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	..	..	..	73½	73⅝
July	..	..	..	73⅜	73½

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	..	..	..	74½	74½
July	..	..	..	77½	74⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	$17.37	$17.70	$17.25	$17.60	$17.50
July	16.98	17.12	16.90	17.12	17.00
Sept.	16.60	16.85	16.60	16.85	16.70
Lard—					
May	9.75	9.82	9.72	9.82	9.77
July	9.62	9.72	9.62	9.70	9.65
Sept.	9.60	9.72	9.62	9.70	9.65
Ribs—					
May	9.55	9.70	9.55	9.70	9.57
July	9.45	9.62	9.45	9.60	9.47
Sept.	9.40	9.52	9.40	9.52	9.40

Money and Stocks.

New York, April 7.—Noon—Money on call steady at 6; prime mercantile paper, 5½@6; sterling exchange heavy, with actual business in bankers bills at 487.50@487.75 for demand, and at 483.62½@483.75 for 60-day bills; posted rates 484½ and 487½@488; commercial bills, 482¾@483¼; bar silver, 49½; Mexican dollars, 38½.

New York, April 7.—Wall St.—Declines in Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Pennsylvania made the tone of the opening market heavy. Changes as a rule were very small and dealings were very light. There were running sales of 1,300 shares of Union Pacific at 91¼ to 91½, compared with 91⅝ last night. Southern Pacific declined ⅝, Pennsylvania ½ and Rock Island preferred a point. There was an advance of a point in Lackawanna.

Buying orders appeared on the decline for the western stock. Prices turned upwards all through the list and the earlier small losses were supplemented by equal gains. Purchases had slackened greatly by the time St. Paul, Rock Island, New York Central, Mexican Central and National Railway of Mexico gained 1 to 1½. Southern Pacific recovered to 57¼, and then reacted to 55⅜. Top prices elsewhere were not well held and the tendency was downward again at 11 o'clock. Reactions ran to near a point in leading stocks. Third Avenue advanced 2 and Virginia-Carolina Chemical preferred declined 3¾.

Southern Pacific touched 55, the low point on the movement, and then rallied a point. The narrow drift of prices somewhere was in sympathy with this stock. Among less active stocks Westinghouse Electric lost 2, Lackawanna reacted to 1½ below yesterday, Northwestern fell 2¼, New Haven 3, St. Louis Southwestern preferred 1¾, and Detroit Southern preferred and Union Bag preferred a point. Southern Pacific fell back to about the lowest before noon. Speculation was practically stagnant. Bonds were steady at noon.

Prices sagged slowly, large liquidations of Southern Pacific and Rock Island having an unfavorable effect on the market. Southern Pacific broke through 55 but met support. Lackawanna increased its loss 2¾, and Amalgamated, United States Steel, Delaware & Hudson, Reading and San Francisco & Southern fell 1@1¾. United States Leather stocks were actively bought for a time and the preferred gained a point. Pressure was continued in spots while at other points the tone was better. United States Steel preferred, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and Metropolitan Street Railway were included in the list of stocks losing a point or more. Lackawanna lost 6 in all. There was not much pressure at any time, prices fading away gradually on sales by disgusted holders with practically no demand. The market hardened slightly before 2 o'clock.

New York Stock Market.

Am. Locomotive	27½	27½	27¼	27½
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	120	120⅝	119½	119⅝
Atchison	81⅝	81½	80¾	81¼
Atchison pfd	97	97¼	96⅞	97⅛
Am. Car & F. Co.	40¾	41	40¾	41¼
Amanda	110	110	107	108
Amal. Copper	65½	65⅞	63⅞	64½
Balt. & Ohio	91¾	92	90½	9 ⅛
Brklyn. R. Trans.	67⅜	68½	67	67⅝
Can. Pacific	129	130	128¼	129¼
Chicago G. W.	23¼	23¼	23	23⅛
Con. Tob. 4's	62¾	62¾	61½	61⅝
Col. Fuel	56	56½	55	55
Ches. & Ohio	45⅝	..	..	44⅝
Erie com.	34⅜	35	34¼	34¼
Louis. & Nash.	117¼	117⅝	117	117
Leather com.	13⅝	13⅝	12⅝	13⅜
Leather pfd.	91¾	92¼	91¼	91⅝
Ice com.	7⅞	..	..	7⅞
Manhattan	138⅝	138⅝	137⅜	137⅝
Mexican Central	26¾	27¼	26¼	26¼
Missouri Pac.	107½	108¼	107	107¼
Mo. K. & T.	24⅝	..	..	24⅝
New York Cen.	133½	133	131¾	131⅞
N. Y. C. & St. L.	33¼	..	..	33¼
N. & W. com.	70	70¼	69½	69⅝
Ontario & West	29¾	29⅝	29¼	29¼
Pennsylvania	136⅜	137¼	135⅝	135⅝
People's Gas Co.	101	..	..	100⅜
Reading com	59	59¼	57⅝	57⅝
Rock Island	44½	45¼	43½	43⅝
Rep. I. & S. Co.	19¼	..	..	19½
Rep. pref	77	..	..	77
So. Ry.	31¼	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛
So. Ry. pfd.	91⅝	..	..	91⅝
St. Paul	162	163	161¼	161⅞
Southern Pac.	56½	57¼	54⅞	56
St. L. San F. com.	77½	..	..	77½
Ten. C. I & Iron	64	64½	62	63⅜
Union Pacific	91¾	91⅞	90⅝	91¼
U. S. Steel	36	36⅛	35⅜	35⅝
U. S. Steel pfd.	90½	90⅝	85¼	89⅛
Wab. com.	27¼	..	..	27¼
Wab. pfd.	47¾	47⅞	46½	47
Wab. Deb. B's	23	..	..	..
Western Union	86	86¼	86	86
W. & L. E.	22½	..	..	22½
Wis. Cent.	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝
Wis. Cent. pfd.	48	..	..	47⅝
Tex. Pac.	35½	35⅞	35¼	35½
K. C. pfd.	53	..	..	53

Live Stock.

Chicago, April 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000, including 300 Texans; market steady. Good to prime steers, $4.90@5.60; poor to medium, $3.90@4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.75; cows, $1.00@4.25; heifers, $2.50@4.75; canners, $1.50@2.50; bulls, $2.25@4.25; calves, $3.00@6.75; Texas fed steers, $4.10@4.90.

Hogs—Receipts today, 15,000; tomorrow, 25,000; left over, 4,763; market steady to strong. Mixed and butchers, $7.10@7.50; good to choice heavy, $7.35@7.53½; rough heavy, $7.10@7.35; light, $6.85@7.30; bulk of sales, $7.15@7.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; sheep steady; lambs, steady. Good to choice wethers, $5.75@7.00; fair to choice mixed, $4.50@5.50; native lambs, $5.50@7.50.

East Buffalo, N. Y., April 7.—(Etrick Bros' special report to The Blade.)—Cattle—None. Hogs—Receipts, 20 cars, 6 to 10c lower; others steady. Mediums, $7.65@7.75; heavy, $7.75@7.85; pigs, $7.15@7.25; Sheep—Receipts, 30 cars. Lambs, dull, 10 to 20c lower. Best native lambs, $7.80@7.85; fair to good, $7.50@7.75; culls and common, $5.50@6.75; western lambs, $7.75@7.80; best clipped lambs, $7.00@7.15; sheep strong at yesterday's prices; calves strong, $6.50@

Toledo Produce Market.

Jobbers' selling prices:
Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, Jersey cow, 1-lb. prints, 26@27c; solid pack, 25@26c; dairy, 18@20c; packing stock, 12@12½c.
Butterine—Dairy rolls, 13½@14½c; 1-lb. prints, 14@15c; solid pack, 13@15c.
Cheese—Michigan full cream, 14@15c.
Eggs—Strictly fresh, 12½@13c.
Cabbages—75c@$1.00.
Lettuce—Per lb., 18c, firm.
Radishes—Per doz., hothouse, 35c.
Pie Plant—65c@75c per bunch.
Cucumbers—Hothouse, $2.00@2.25 per doz.
Cauliflower—California, $1.25@1.50.
Celery—California, 75c@$1.00.
Beets—30@40c per bu.
Mango Peppers—40c per bu.
Tomatoes—Floridas, fancy, per crate, $3.75@4.00.
Spinach—50@60c per bu.
Asparagus—35@40c per bunch.
Onions—50@60c; green, 10c per doz.
Spanish Onions—$1.40 per crate.
Wax Beans—Per bu., $1.50@1.60.
Navy Beans (hand picked)—$2.60@2.75.
Hubbard Squash—1@1½c per lb.; $15@20 per ton.
Parsnips—25@40c per bu.
Turnips—25@30c per bu.
Carrots—25@30c per bu.
Potatoes—55@60c.
Jobbers' selling prices:
Jersey Sweet Potatoes—$1.25@1.50 per bu.; $5.00@7.00 per bbl.
Rutabagas—35c per bu.
Fruits—
Apples—75c@$1.00 per bu.; per bbl., $2.50@3.50, as to quality and variety.
Strawberries—30@40c per quart; Louisian, crates, 24 pints, $2.50@4.00.
Poultry (alive)—Fowls, 11½; spring chickens, 12c per lb.; turkeys, 14c; ducks, 12c; geese, 12c.
Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 12@14c; spring chickens, 14@15c per lb.; turkeys, 16@18c; ducks, 18c; geese, 12½@13c.

New York Produce.

New York, April 7.—Beef easy